IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL NAVAL BOOT

No. 56,072.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connections at Aden with	Tons
1913				
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8030		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8 950		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500		
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8 950		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	10000		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	SIMALAYA	7000		
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
To MARSEILLES,	391 or	495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	637 or	628	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

Bombay,

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & O	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & O	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & O	8800*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&O.	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & O	9200*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & O	9000	.....	23rd Apr
City of Lahore A & O	8875	.....	27th Apr
City of Marseilles A & O	8800*	27th May	25th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. London via Marseilles..	578 653	891 1,091	429 489	649 809
Liverpool .. London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	605 ..	957 999	462 ..	704 737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kaisra	1,195	Thurs. 2nd Oct.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga	2,185	Friday 3rd Oct.	6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2,184	Mon. 6th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kaisra," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Tuesday the 30th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Buareh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419 Thursday	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th ,,
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
30th September, 1913.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyuang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8 00	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6917	E. Paraboshia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurcovich	30th May.
Persia	6845	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038†

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	..	525
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 675
,, London via Trieste	..	,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued as return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
62, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Jaschke	2nd Oct. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schmidt	19th Oct. 1913
*Konig	4900	Carstens	6th Nov. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Jaschke	13th Nov. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
34, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 19th September 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Elliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.

SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Turkestin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE SAFETY PIN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

AN EVOLUTION OF THE ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD PIN.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London-made, Strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wir half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelle with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs. 4 and upwards.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle.			
In half litre bottles..	...	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ...	...	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	...	1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

(OF CARDIFF AND LONDON).

Are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the following Bengal Collieries in Bombay Presidency :—

CHARANPUR.	LOYABAD.
LUTCHIPUR.	MUDIDIH.
BHASKAJURI.	BUDROOCHUCK
PANCHGAT-	TITULMURI.
CHIA.	CHOITODIH.
HATGAROOIE.	JUMONI.
KATRAS.	

And are in a position to entertain business both Rail and Seaborne for Ready and Forward.

Royal Insurance Buildings,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent, yet home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at DeLisle Road, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel Station, the whole of the building materials of the following chawls :—

Case No. 20, Ward No. 2408 and Street No. 249 DeLisle Road.

A two storied frame structure which was formerly belonging to Bai Dolatbai, widow of Bhanam Murzban Irani.

Case No. 21, Ward No. 2410 (1) and Street Nos. 253-55-75 at DeLisle Road, a two storied structure (frame building) which was formerly belonging to Mr. Jamshedji Cawasji Toddiwalla.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th September, 1913.

NEW TEAS,
NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 to 8 ; (8-30 to 9-30 pictures only).

12 MARVELLOUS JAPS 12.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio, and just going to Europe on tour.

Acrobats, Contortionists, Equilibrists. | THE HUMAN AEROPLANES. | Globe, Ladder and Wire—Walkers.

Remarkable

FEATS OF DARING.

Don't fail to see

"PROTEA."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

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Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

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"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
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*If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI-ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

The Greatest Detective Drama Ever Produced.

5,000 Feet Long—4 Parts.

PROTEA

A GREAT SENSATIONAL ECLAIR SUBJECT.

A film that surpasses even the famous "ZIGOMAR" series. Produced by the same Artistes that took part in the "ZIGOMAR" productions.

THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY

Don't fail to see it! The chance of a lifetime!

3 SHOWS OF 1½ HOURS.

6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10; 10-15 to 11-45.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID-PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR.

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

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TO BE LET, LONAVLA.—"BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'B' BANGALOWS, furnished for Season. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

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Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance. extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR lately occupied by Evans, Fraser and Co, as well as large and small Rooms as Offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court. Apply to MANAGER or Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 26, Marine Lines Bombay.

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David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

● Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health?

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB.
Manager.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

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Monthly	„ 2
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Schapp arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain W K Hickey, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australia mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 504 tons, Captain H F Minnett arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 66 deck passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons Captain W B Murris arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ozarda, 3,038 tons Captain T L Mills arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice and timber.

The steamer Duneric 1,211 tons Captain J S Tulloch arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mombassa with ballast.

The steamer Highland Monarch, 2,545 tons Captain D Scott arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Colombo 3,909 tons Captain J Hannaford sailed on Monday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Sutherland, 2,279 tons Captain A Longstaff sailed on Monday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons Captain C N Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 27th September, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 29.

Aviemoor.....2382 Koefod.....T Jeowanda
Baroda .....1899 Milne .....M M and Co
Bankura .....1899 Wyatches1 ...M M and Co
Chakrata.....8641 Smith.....M M and Co
City of Lanore.....4471 McFee ...E N and Co
Dargai.....2279 Donoran ...W and A G and Co
Duneric .....1211 Tulloch .....
Goddington Court.....2495 Gleghain .....
Highland Monarch...2545 Scott .....
Hoseineo... 934 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Indravati.....513 Esmail Bhavnagar...27-9...
Bombay S N Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah.....Jeddah .....
T M and Co
Kola ....570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Lakonia.....3046 Mitchell .....
Lhasa .....957 Cutbush.....M M and Co
Mahanadi.....549 Ahmed Karachi ..27-9.....
Bo I N and Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Kettevich...T M and Co
Singu.....1912 Murrison .....P F and Co
Ozarda.....3038 Miles.....M M and Co
Watchfels...3627 Huper W and A G and Co
Alfeld.....2450 Nieman.....K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents.
A Vermaerts	3737	Olienak	Trieste	1910	A L S N Co
B Nordmark		Lussing	Hamburg	15-10	
S R Rasaldar	3091	Tons			T M and Co
D & E India			4198 Talbot	Shanghai	8-10 P and O Co
F Arieste	4318	Booth	Karachi	7-10	J F and Co
K Istrar	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	10-1	K N and Co
M Badrie	1613	Fisher	Jeddah	3-10	A S Ld
O Duneric	1210	Tolloch	W and A G and Co		
P Ionian	3401	Pigot	Jeddah	6-10	M & Co W and A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pentakota...2209 Stewart...Durban ...2-10 ... M. & Co
2 Circassia ...4315 Maclean...W & ... Graham and Co
3 Sultan Hall...2870 Jenkins ... Liver pool ... 1-10...K N and Co
4 Aleppo.....3536 Jones ...Karachi...7-10... J F and Co
5 Islami...1664 Hughes ,Jeddah.. T M & Co
6 Markgraf.... 2325 Jent Gan.....A S & Co
8 Gabions...4975 Gullnuber...Trieste . 1-10 A L S N Co
9 K Monarch .. 4776 Clare...W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha.. 4785 Hickey.....P and O Co
12&13 Egypt ...4207 Summers ...London ... P and O Co
15 Kasara .....595 Minnett.....M M and Co
Bahadur.....620 Goolam .....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Baraloan ..2661 Swiney...W and A G and Co

H W P D

Fotani.....553 Dawood .....Fo S N Co
Satrunji ...547 Hoosain .....Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Ebram .....Bo S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
28	Kasara.....	Minnett ...	Busreh, Sept 21
	Singu	Murrison...	R'goon, Sept 14
	Ozarda	Mills ...	M'mein, Sept 17
	Duneric	Tulloch ...	M'bassa Sept 16
	H Monarch...	Scott	Calcutta Sept 16
29	Devanha.....	Hickey ...	S'ghai, Sept 9
	Margraf	Schapp ...	Durban Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Sutherland...	Longstaff ..	Calcutta
	C of Colombo	Hannaford.	Karachi
	Lhasa	Cutbush ...	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer, Kasara for Busrah, etc
" Markgraf, for Zanzibar, etc
" Singu, for Rangoon
" Nippon, for Kobe, etc
" Chakrata, for Antwerp, etc
" Schwarzfels, for Hamburg, etc
" Ozarda, for Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O S N Co's steamer "Sicilia," arrived at London on the morning of the 27th September.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Manora," left on the 27th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer "Asmya" left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 27th instant.

The German East African Line Co's steamer "Konig," arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 20th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sira", left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 27th and she is expected here on Oct 2nd at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall s—9 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 50 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros.

Circassiad —200 bales hemp, H Govind jee ; 9 bales wool, M Daglia ; 40 bales wool, D Nagji; 208 bales wool, J M Dama ; 77 bales wool, M Dev jee ; 69 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 22 bales wool, G Goolabschand; 345 bales wool, V Oomerssey; 192 bales wool, D Kundan Mull ; 20 bales wool, H Chogmall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sutton Hall s—3,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros,

Circassian s—140 bales cottonfly, Khimjee Vishram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassian s—27 cwts Indian chutney, H P Sethna and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—60 cwts Indian chutney, N R Jussawala ; 129 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co ; 32 cwts garnets, G Madavji and Co ; 30 cwts canes, A Soloman and Co ; 1,325 cwts cottonseed oil cakes, Indian Cotton Oil Co ; 1 bale cotton cuttings, E Hayim ; 2 cases cotton curtains, 1 cases sandal wood boxes, 300lbs brassware, L B Bhootwala, 5 cwts curry powder, H Mancherji and Co; 125 cwts buffalo horns, V Esmail and Co ; 66 cwts sandal wood billets, S Nowroji and Co ; 20 cwts deer horns, S Megji ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 7 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son ; 90 cwts old rubber, A H A Shaiwalla ; 48 bales cow hides, 10 bales goat skins, W and Graham.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—4,005 cwts cottonseed, J Dhamji and Co ; 850 cwts cotton seed, D Nanji and Co ; 536 cwts cottonseed, Jamshed Oil Mill ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Aleppo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjun Khimji ; 12,499 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—115 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Monarch s—201 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy ; 8,018 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Baralong s—3,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels s—100 cwts kanjseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros: 220 bales cotton, S H Amah and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

Nordmark s—70 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 330 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co; 110 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 790 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 130 cwts bran, N Futehally and Co; 360 cwts turmeric, 300 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathobradas and Co; 250 lbs rosa oil, Bauer and Krause; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Duneric s—250 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co; 100 cwts massere dall, G Suchedina and Co; 70 bales savree cotton, 180 bales cotton waste, 62 cwts buffalo pickers, Solomon Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Nippon s—116 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 52 bales cotton, A Blas check and Co; 200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nippon s—170 bales cotton, N M M Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Nippon s—152 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 439 bales cotton, N M Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—24 bales cotton twist, H M Haji Esmael and Co.

India s—400 bales cotton twist, Greeves Cotton and Co; 400 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nippon s—24 bales cotton twist, H M H Esmael and Co; 1,500 bales cotton twist M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales cotton twist, J David and Sons; 150 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co;

India s—5 cwts. elephant turks, R Rumaball, 1,023 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 852 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 bales cotton twist, D Tassom and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 29.

Steamer Chakrata, from London, Agents—M M and Co: 4 kegs soda, 1 case nitric acid, 2 cases clocks, 1 case cigarettes, 3 [illegible] 4 cases cotton goods, 1 case linen goods, 3 cases 8 casks glass bottles, 5 cases lampe, 2 cases gum, 62 drums, 3 barrels 1 case lubricating oil, 39 cases castor oil, 95 drums linseed oil, C cases essential oil, 29 cases 8 packages 15 bales paper, 373 cases biscuits, 121 casks 1 cask wine, 2 cases brandy, 140 case beer, 40 cases rum, 50 cases gin, 50 cases port wine, 6 cases wisky, 29 cases 300 kegs 600 drums paint, 38 cases varnish, 305 cases condensed milk, 8 cases coffee, 39 cases tobacco, 109 cases soap, 1 parcel umbrella 9 bundles wood, 1 bale quick silver, 8,497 casks cements 47 cases sugar, 180 drums 1 cask turpentine, 17 cases toilet soap, 62 cases confectionery, 43 casks tallow, 3 bales wool, 1 case locks, 1 case hollow glass, 4 cases 30 kegs 16 bags 2 casks 1 case matches, 390 barrels grease.

Steamer Singu, from Rangoon, Agents—Shaw Wallace and Co: 364,703 gallons 3,677 tins kergsine oil 986 drums benzine, 6,449 drums petrol, 100 drums turpentine, 50 casks 25 cases grease, 700 casks lubricating oil, 80 cases earth oil.

Steamer Ksara, from Busrah, Agents—M M and Co: 1,682 bags dry dates, 3,018 baskets 2 cases wet dates.

Steamer Markgraff, from Zanzibar, Agents—A Strandes and Co: 176 bundles cloves, 32 cases 29 bags potatoes, 43 bales cotton raw.

Steamer Ozarda from Moulmein, Agents, —W and A Graham and Co: 20,615 bundles 150,178 pieces teak wood, 1,332 bundles wood battens, 4 cases cigars, 5 cases butter.

Steamer Holland Monarch, from Calcutta. Agents—W and A Graham, and Co 5,460 tons coal.

Steamer Chakrata, from London, Agents—M M and Co: 4 kegs soda, 1 case nitric acid, 2 cases clocks, 1 case cigarettes, 3 [illegible] 4 cases cotton goods, 1 case linen goods, 3 cases 8 casks glass bottles, 5 cases lampe, 2 cases gum, 62 drums, 3 barrels 1 case lubricating oil, 39 cases castor oil, 95 drums linseed oil, C cases essential oil, 29 cases 8 packages 15 bales paper, 373 cases biscuits, 121 casks 1 cask wine, 2 cases brandy, 140 case beer, 40 cases rum, 50 cases gin, 50 cases port wine, 6 cases wisky, 29 cases 300 kegs 600 drums paint, 38 cases varnish, 305 cases condensed milk, 8 cases coffee, 39 cases tobacco, 109 cases soap, 1 parcel umbrella 9 bundles wood, 1 bale quick silver, 8,497 casks cements 47 cases sugar, 180 drums 1 cask turpentine, 17 cases toilet soap, 62 cases confectionery, 43 casks tallow, 3 bales wool, 1 case locks, 1 case hollow glass, 4 cases 30 kegs 16 bags 2 casks 1 case matches, 390 barrels grease.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OGSTON.—September 28, at "Mount Ida" Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. H. Ogston, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : The signs of a good man are modesty, generosity, and harmlessness.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (vis Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

Music at the Royal Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.B.E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., R. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme music of under the direction of Band Sergt. Snee an, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. :—

March .....The Light Horse.....Blon
Overture ...La Souveraine.....Herman
Valse ... ...Septembre ... ... Godin
Intermezzo...Cupid's Garden .....Bosman
Selection... Harry Lauder's Songs Williams
Gavotte .....The Way to the Heart Lincke
Valse .....Casino Tanze .....Gung'l
Patrol .....The Joons .....Lotter

String Band at the Princess Mary Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Bernard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to day.

The Parsee Writers' Association.—Mr. Rustam Pestonji Masani, M.A., will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, Bombay, at Bai Bhicaji Bengali School, Fort, on Wednesday.

Book-Keeping and Accountancy Examination Result.—At the Examination of the Institute of Commerce in July held under the supervision of Mr. M. C. Dharamsey at the All India Commercial College, Bharucha Building, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Post, which is under Mr. R. F. Dharamsey, A.C.R.A., F.B.T., F.C.I. (Eng.) the following students were successful in First Class Honours :—Advanced, Mr. Alimohamud Shariff Minsaria; Elementary, Mr. Kaikhashro F. Sarkari and Munilal G. Bhatt.

Loyal Bombay Moslems.—The Council of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay met on Saturday morning in the office of the Association at Byculla, and unanimously passed the following resolutions :—(1) "That this Council sees with contempt the seditious writings which appear in the Mussulman leader newspapers on the Cawnpore mosque riot, and other matters." (2) "That this Council advises the loyal Mussulmans not to read seditious newspapers." (3) "That this Council urges the Government to put a stop to the preaching of open sedition to ignorant Mussulmans in the Urdu Press."

Bombay Medical Union.—The ordinary monthly Meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms to-day, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p. m. (S. T.) Agenda:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) To receive and adopt the representation to the Bombay Government prepared by the Managing Committee regarding the recent Press Note about improving the teaching at the Grant Medical College. (3) To discuss the cases read by Dr. B. P. Sabavalla on 16th June, 1913. (4) To consider any other business which may be laid before the meeting by the Hon. Secretaries.

Postal Notices.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Gabions" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 30. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Pentakotah" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 2nd October. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Prize Distribution.—A special general meeting of the Kshatriya Union Club was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskerji Mantri, for the purpose of giving prizes to the students of the Kshatriya community for passing University examinations and writing and delivering essays and lectures respectively on subjects fixed by the Club. There was a large attendance. After the prizes had been given away Mr. Sadanand Dadoba Patil delivered a speech on the value of female education and the necessity of introducing progressive thought into Hindu social customs. The President, a retired Government official and an enthusiastic member of the Municipal Corporation, in his instructive address congratulated the prize winners and the Union Club for their love for educational progress, and laid great stress on the necessity for the spirit of compromise in the observance of social manners and customs with a view to effecting a peaceful modification therein in consonance with the current environments.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Jethabhoy Mansey, of the firm of Arooja Honchinal and Co., Commission Agents, having their pedi at Masjid Bunder has reported that currency notes of the value of Rs. 4,540 were stolen from the safe in the pedi on Saturday night.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY.

The death by drowing of a Hindu boy named Pando Govind is reported from Dharavi. The father of the child took him to a quarry hole for a wash. The father left the place to drive away some sheep leaving the child near the edge of the water. On returning he found that the child had disappeared. Bubbles were rising from the water, and the dead body of the child was recovered from it.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Baldeo Vijayasingh, aged 35, employed as a porter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway station at Colaba was knocked down and run over by a passing engine on Sunday morning while he was crossing the lines in the yard. The man died instantly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th September, 1913.

945. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 p.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

946. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters today Tuesday the 30th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

947. Recruits' Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 1st proximo at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

11. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

948. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Captain J. Mc L G Taylor, S S O, Bombay, will give a lecture on the 30th instant, at the R G A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Martial Law. War Rights on Land.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

949. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th October at 7-30 a.m. at Head Quarters.

950. In accordance with Brigade Order No 244 dated 24th September 1913. The furlough granted to Lieut P B Haigh in Bombay Brigade Order No 1033, is cancelled with effect from 1st June 1913.

951. Parade "F" Company will parade at Head Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 1st Proximo.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th September, 1913.

226. Semaphore Class.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will be parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Friday next at 6-30 p.m.

227. Gun Drill No 1 and 2 Company.—No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba Nogh on Saturday the 4th October 1913 at 5-30 p.m. for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

228. Educational Lectures.—The following is published for information :—

Captain J Mc L G Taylor Station Staff Officer Bombay will deliver a Lecture, on Tuesday 30th instant, at 7-15 p.m. at the R G A Lecture Room.

Subject.—Martial Law. War rights on Land.

Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to attend.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

(Sd). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps daily from 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

TOWN HALL DRILL FOR ALL MEMBERS.

2. There will be the usual Town Hall Drill to-day Tuesday the 30th instant, from 6 p.m. All members are requested to attend for instruction in the new Short Rifle.

VETERINARY LECTURE FOR OFFICERS, N.C. OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

3. The next lecture to be given by Mr. J. Crawford, M. R. C. V. S. will be at the Riding School on Thursday next, the 2nd Proximo from 6 p.m.

REGIMENTAL SADDLERY.

4. Members are requested to send their Chargers to Head-Quarter during evening work to enable the Government Saddlery to be fitted to same.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION OF LAND.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

An appeal in a suit which originated in the Court of the Sub-Judge at Athni came before the Bombay High Court yesterday. Govind Lingo Kulkarni and two others filed a suit against Sattepa bin Bassapa Nadkati and two others before Mr. K. R. Natu, the Sub-Judge at Athni, to recover possession of land situated at Nipual, a village in the Chikodi taluka, together with Rs. 8-10 for arrears of rent.

The plaint stated that the land belonged to the plaintiffs and was orally leased to the first defendant for Rs. 8-10, rent for the Fasli year 1317; the first defendant accordingly tilled the land in that year, but did not pay the rent, did not give up possession and denied the plaintiffs' ownership. They, therefore, prayed that after setting aside the first defendant's contentions, Rs. 8-10 should be allowed to them along with possession of the land with future mesne profits, costs and other just and proper relief.

The first defendant in his written statement said that he totally denied the plaintiffs' claim, that the plaint-land did not belong to the plaintiffs but to one Zenkeyappa Rungapa bin Bhimana Naiks and others; that Zenkeyappa was insane and his guardian was his wife, that the first defendant's ancestors leased the suit land in permanent tenancy from the ancestors of Zenkeyappa; that the first defendant did not lease the suit land from the plaintiffs in Fasli year 1317 as alleged by the plaintiffs.

The Sub-Judge after hearing the suit ordered that the plaintiffs should recover from the defendants possession of the suit land with costs and Rs. 8-10 as rent. Defendants should bear their own costs.

Against this decision the defendants appealed to Mr. W. T. Baker, Acting District Judge, Belgaum, who confirmed the decree of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The third defendant in the suit, named Dundappa bin Satteppa Nadkati, then preferred an appeal to the High Court, which came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. D. A. Khare, with Mr. C. A. Rele, was for the appellant while Mr. Coyaji, with Mr. K. H. Kelker, represented the respondents.

After hearing the arguments of counsel their Lordships in delivering the judgment said:

We think that this appeal could only be sustained by showing that the conclusion reached by the learned judge of first appeal was based upon evidence, which was inadmissible, or that the learned judge has excluded evidence which he ought to have admitted and which being admitted might have modified his conclusion.

Mr. Khare's argument has been confined exclusively to the first point, but we think that he has failed in showing that any of the evidence which he impugns is inadmissible. Apart from that the decision of the learned Judge of first appeal is a decision of fact only, and we sitting in second appeal are precluded from considering the lines of reasoning or dealing with any materials by which and upon which the learned Judge of first appeal has reached his conclusions. We, therefore, think that this appeal and the five connected appeals must now be dismissed with all costs.

SECOND SUCCESSFUL APPEAL. ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

An appeal, preferred by Bali bin Maruti Holkar and Babadya Banu Chambhar, for the revision of sentence passed upon them by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge, Poona, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Mulgaoker was for the appellants while Mr. S. S. Patke, the Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that the second appellant owed Rs. 140 to the complainant Dhagu Dhondiba Holkar and had given him a "Nokar nama" for Rs. 35. Dhagu told him to go to work in his field. On December 16,1912, the day of offence, the accused went to the complainant's field to water the sugar cane crop. Dhagu went to Babadya's house at his request. When the complainant went to Babadya as hence the other accused pushed him inside the house and the first appellant locked the door. The other accused beat the complainant and demanded from him Rs 1,000 if he wanted to get himself out of the house, if not they would kill him. They collected the villagers and told them that as he had entered the house he must, therefore, be excommunicated. The complainant's wife was informed about his situation and when she paid Rs. 500 Dhagu was released. After a week the complainant Dhagu lodged his complaint to the police and the accused were arrested. They were then tried by Mr. Raja Shambhuraj, Special First Class Magistrate, Poona, who convicted and sentenced the first appellant to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second appellant to four months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer 20 days further hard labour.

Against this conviction both the appellants preferred an appeal to Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge, Poona, who reduced the sentence passed on Bali, the first appellant to one of a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 14 days and that passed on appellant Babadya to one of a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 7 days.

Against this decision they again appeal to the High Court, and the appeal was heard by their Lordships.

After recording the arguments of counsel, and calling upon the Government Pleader their Lordships acquitted both the accused and ordered that the fines, if paid should be refunded.

POLICE COURTS.

BOGUS ARTILLERY OFFICER.

CHARGE OF ALLEGED CHEATING.

The hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, of the C.I.D., charged William George S. Harrison, alias Capt. Harrison, alias Capt. Elton, alias the Hon. N. Stokes, with cheating a French woman named Germain de Matos was continued yesterday afternoon before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case have been reported.

Superintendent Sullivan, with Inspector Morris, prosecuted. The accused was undefended.

The accused, in his statement, said that he had absolutely no intention to defraud the complainant. When he went to Pondicherry he fully intended to take the complainant with him to Africa. He used to receive money from his mother, and when he got to Pondicherry he was expecting money but did not arrive and he sent a cablegram for money. He got two replies from his mother, saying that money was coming. He produced two cablegrams to prove that. Then he learnt that the bank in England could not cable the money to the bank at Pondicherry. Then he cabled again to his mother stating that the head office of the bank at Pondicherry was in Paris. Then the manager of the bank informed him that the money would be coming by draft and not by cable. He, therefore, waited on, but the bills were not coming, so he wrote to the complainant for money. It was not true that he was living on the complainant in Madras. He denied having suggested to the complainant to take her lodgings in Foras Road and said he never even heard of such a road in his life. He corresponded with the complainant while at Pondicherry. He left Pondicherry for Mysore and when there he expected to meet a friend of his who was a planter. There he learnt that his friend had left for his estate. After about three weeks, stay in Mysore, he met his friend and went along with him to the estate, as he asked him to stay with him till he received his money. It was then that the warrant came. The accused said that if he had any intention to defraud the complainant he had several opportunities of doing so. She had receipts for the monies he got from her as he had signed the money orders. As for the charge of calling himself an officer he said that he did not consider it would be a lie if he called himself so as he was an officer once. He said that he joined the army in 1899 but resigned his commission in October, 1904. His rank was Lieutenant.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ATTEMPTED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargon, charged Krishna Lakshman a Hindu with attempting to cheat Maruti Ganu a dealer in coal at Fanaswady.

It appeared that on Sunday the accused went to the complainant and purchased coal to the value of Rs. 2-8-0. He told the complainant that the coal was required for the household of his master, who lived at Girgaum. The accused put the coal in a hand-cart and asked the complainant to follow him to his master's house for the money. The complainant followed the accused to the gate of a house in Girgaum which the accused said belonged to his master. He then said that his master did not like to see strangers in his house and asked him to give him Rs. 7-8 as change and he would bring him a ten rupee note.

The complainant suspected something and called a police sepoy. On enquiry it was found that accused's story was intrue and he was taken into custody.

The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET CONVICTED.

Ebrahim Mahomed was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, for picking the pocket of a pilgrim of a purse containing Rs. 10-8-0.

A police sepoy saw the accused hastening away with a purse from the Crawford Market on Saturday last and he questioned him how he came into possession of the purse. In the meanwhile the complainant came to the place and claimed the purse as his.

The accused pleaded guilty admitted two previous convictions and he was sentenced as stated above.

DESPOTIC USURERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Butterfield charged Inayat Khan and two other Pathans, money-lenders with causing hurt to one Ramchandra, a Purdeshi milkman.

The Magistrate convicting the accused remarked that the course resorted to by the Pathan money-lenders of using violence when their debt was not paid on the spot required to be put down with a strong hand. The punishment in such cases should be deterrent and his Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	30	m 11	5	29	2
	Oct.	11	35 a	29	9
Wed.....	1	m 11	44	29	8
Thurs ...	2	m 0	20	30	1
		0	23 a	28	10
Fri	3	m 1	4	29	10
		1	2 a	28	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	30	m 5	28	15	10
	Oct.	5	45 a	14	5
Wed.....	1	m 1	42	15	11
		0	54 a	13	9
Thurs ...	2	m 6	9	16	5
		4	24 a	13	8
Fri	3	m 6	53	17	3
		7	4 a	14	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 30m.
Oct.		
1 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 29m.
2 (Thursday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 27m.
3 (Friday)	do 6h. 30m.	do 6h. 26m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 16-9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 22nd, 6h. 0-6m. p.m. New Moon, 30th, 10h. 26-2m. a.m. First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 55-3m. a. m.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lady Creagh and Staff, left Simla on an autumn tour in Kashmir yesterday morning under the usual salute. Their Excellencies will arrive in Delhi about 22nd November.

New Bread

can be eaten directly it comes from the oven fragrant and delicious, if it is raised with "Paisley Flour."

"Paisley Flour" bread, a few minutes old, is just as digestible as ordinary bread a day old—but it's far nicer and far better.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent profess

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. Sept. 29th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 28th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	15	17,002
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	22	26,043

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 10th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

EXCHANGE :—

The market is quiet and the rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172
Do. do Marks „	140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..148
Shanghai „	..204
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 0-0 for ready and is steady and a fairly good business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 0 0
1st Settlement	... „ 95 3 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for bar silver was 1-16 higher for ready and 1st settlement, rates being 28 5-8 and 28 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 higher, the rate being 62. The local market opened steady, and some business was put through.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 6
Australian Gold	... „	24	1 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	71	14 0
1st Settlement	... „	72	2 0
2nd Settlement	... „	72	5 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	81	4 0
1st Settlement	... „	81	8 0
2nd Settlement	... „	81	11 0

COTTON:

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING :—Texas and Oklahoma crop accounts could hardly be worse. Advise buying, as an unfavourable Bureau is expected.

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool :—Rather more hedge selling. Fairly free continued general buying on bad crop reports from Texas and Oklahoma.

NEW YORK :—Market closed steady at the advance on continued bad weather.

(LATER) :—After the close of the market unofficial quotations were 7 to 15 points lower on bearish reports from Washington regarding the tax on Futures contracts.

HORNBY HAMBLAIR :—"New York people expect Bureau 60 p. c.

MULLOR AND PESTON :—We think advance will hardly proceed further. Bulls are evidently in control of the market. Have little faith in higher prices, but rains doing harm. Crop prospects are less favorable.

American cotton is reported to be continually deteriorating rapidly in the Eastern Belt and Texas and heavy rains in Texas are still doing serious damage. This leads to the conclusion that a moderate crop is hardly possible. But there are many who are trying to check this advance. Spinners are in great need of cotton and as they are afraid of another sudden rush in prices they are freely buying. We are of opinion that this season cotton will be very dear and individual estimates of this month's crop condition which is due this week will cause an advance.

The demand for ready cotton is very small, exporters being practically out of the market. In new crop there is also little or nothing doing and our market is dull. Good Broach being quoted at Rs. 328.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	328	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	334	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	331	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	327	„
„ „ Dhamangaon ...	324	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	316	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	319	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	2?9	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	288	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	275	„
F. G. Bengal ...	?61	„

LIVERPOOL OPENED.—

Opening Tone	...Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	.. ?,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 57	7·49	7 43
+07	+06	+06
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
7 41	7·41	7·41
+06	+06	+07
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
7·41	7·41	7·41
+07	+07	+07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 7 12 0 B.T.
December	„ 8 14 0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 7 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Bombay Delhi May	Rs. 8 13 0 B.T.
„ Cawnpore	„ 7 10 0 B.T.
„ Delhi Cawnpore	„ 8 11 0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Sind White 85p.c	Rs. 5? 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutki	Rs. 49 12 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 11 10 6 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 28 0 0 .

CORIANDER :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 48 7 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Feed 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 4 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5 14 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,660
Bank of India	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	59

MILLS.

David	...	562 1-2 xd
Manockji Petit	...	3,075
Kohinoor	...	735 xd
New Great Eastern	...	217 1-2
Standard	...	1,377 1-2 xd
SunMill	...	110
Fazulbhai Mills	...	610 xd
Western India S. & M. Co Ld		645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		181
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		172
Bombay S N Ordy	...	225
Tresher and Co	...	510
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	572 1-2

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	1,882	bales.
Wheat	...	13,249	qrts.
Linseed	...	5,081	„
Rapeseed	...	1,473	„
Gingellyseed	...	2,192	„
Poppyseed	...	111	„
Groundnuts	...	861	„
Castorseed	...	3,925	„
Rice	...	1,503	„
Myrabolams	...	446	„
Cottonseed	...	7,127	„
Mowraseed	...	2,006	„
Gram	...	2,784	„
Jowaree	...	5,229	„
Maize	...	40	„
Barley	...	59	„

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	7·50	1·53
Oct.-Nov....	7·48	7·46
Nov.-Dec....	7·36	7·39
Dec-Jan....	7 3?	7·38
Jan.-Feb....	7·35	7·36
Feb.-Mar....	7 34	7·37
Mar.-Apl....	7 34	7·37
April-May..	7·34	7·37
May.-June..	7 34	7·37

Nearest values at 11-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 27th Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 20th Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 20. Rs.	Sept. 27. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14083245	14017569
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	9?834015	101923555
Post Bills	8463	5012
Sundries	252?865	25772?7
	137054628	140023343
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	19826016	19851766
Other authorised Securities	633168	633168
Credits on Govt. and other authorised securities	11740547	11710270
Loans do. do.	45268?81	45078567
Bills discounted and purchased	24482430	23611815
Dead Stock	264748	264748
Stamps	4198	4144
Bullion	414254	546817
Balances with other Banks	1230?35	1147022
Sundries	149667	150306
Cash	35040984	3?214?0?
Rupees	137054628	140023343

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement of 16th Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Sept 16. Rs. a. p.	Sept 23. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	30000000 0 0	30000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	33275113 12 7	33412762 4 10
Other Deposite, &c	1622?23 8 4 11	164643986 0 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	1170155 15 11	1930908 14 5
Sundries	1585032 15 11	1760?31 3 11
	387182711 1 4	240578088 7 2
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	26743380 0 0	26036875 0 0
Other authorized Investments	7232378 0 0	9324733 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	36537979 13 6	38802564 12 3
Accounts of Credit on do	46159336 0 1	45081267 11 9
Bills discounted, &c	40?25266 10 1	39960802 14 3
Balances with other Banks	2264837 14 2	2213961 2 1
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	2451461 15 9	2?12274 14 0
Stamps	12687 6 4	12191 14 4
Sundries	357?80 1 10	357?37 15 4
	162244317 13 9	164912322 2 0
Cash, &c. at Head Office	74908223 3 7	75565786 3 2
Cash, &c, at Branches		
	237152711 1 4	240578088 7 2

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	12,05,629 Increase.
Do. at Branches	21,30,980 Decrease.
Other Deposits	24,21,?28 Increase.
P. st Bills	?,60,?53 Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	12,?5,855 Increase.
Loans	23,54,585 Do
Accounts of Credit	4,9?,089 Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	5,24,464 Do
Cash at Head Office	25,3?,689 Do
Cash at Branches	32,88,032 Increase.

Percentage 37·49

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 28th September as compared with the statement of 15th Sep. :—

Liabilities.	15th Sep. Rupees.	28th Sept. Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up	15,?0,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00 000	1,? ,000
Fixed Deposits	7?,00,000	83,90,000
Current Deposits	34,45,000	27,40,000
Sundries	70,000	1,10,000
	1,29,1?,000	1.27,50,000
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	36,40,000	35,72,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	67 55,000	67,91,000
Local Bills Discounted.	3,50,000	3,51,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	25,000	24,000
Sundries	75,000	100,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds	20,?0,000	19,12,000
	1,29,15,500	127,50,000

HONGKONG MARKET REPORT

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co's fortnightly report from Hong Kong on the China market states:—

Bengal Opium:—Sales are reported in 146 chests of Patna old at dols 5,250 to 5,600. Benares new at dols 4,900 to 5,475 and 23 chests of Benares old at dls 4,900 to 5,100, in all about 228 chests. Clearances during the fortnight 4 chests of Patna new, 141 chests of Patna old, 18 chests at Benares new and 45 chests of Benares new, in all about 208 chests. Unsold stock:—204 chests of Patna new, 772 chests of Patna old, 301 chests of Benares new, and 236 chests of Benares old, in all about 1,513 chests. Uncleared stock:—26 chests of Patna new, 368 chests of Patna old, 63 chests of Benares new and 85 chests of Benares old, in all about 542 chests. Closing quotations:—Patna new dols. 5,725, Benares new dols. 5,475, Patna old dols, 5,600, and Benares old dols. 5,100.

Malwa Opium:—Sales are reported of 50 chests at dols 3800 to 4200 (per Picul), clearance about 185 chests. Unsold 1131 chests, uncleared about 264 chests. Closing prices:—Malwa new dols. 3,800, Malwa old dols. 4,200.

Cotton:—Market ruled firm, and sales are reported in about 300 bales at dols 25 to 28 per Picul. Unsold stock is about 600 bales. Closing quotations dols. 26 to 29 per Picul.

Yarn:—Owing to high prices of raw material coupled with demand from the interior prices have advance from 2 to 5 per bale, and good business is reported.

50 Bales	China	... 6?	105
50 „	Moon	...6s	1?5
1000 „	Assur	...10s	121
1000 „	Carrimbhoy	...10s	122
2000 „	David	...10s	122
150 „	Colaba	...10s	12?½
100 „	Fassoon	...10s	125
4?0 „	Hongkong	...10s	108
?00 „	Crown	...10s	116
500 „	Indo-China	10s	12?
300 „	Narsojee	...20s	118
400 „	Coronation (Ring)	...10s	115
150 „	Empress (New)	...10s	122
?0 „	Greaves (New)	...10s	118
500 „	Carrimbhoy	...12s	1?5
250 „	Hope	...12s	122
500 „	Pabaney	...12s	124
400 „	Greaves (New)	...12s	125
500 „	Narsojee	...16s	134
150 „	Carrimbhoy	...18s	134
7 0 „	China	...20s	140
?50 „	Moon	...20s	140
?10 „	New City	...20s	151
450 „	Indo China	...20s	143

in all about 11,300 bales, comprising of about 100 bales of No 6s 6,700 bales of No. 10s.-1650 bales of No 12s 650 bales of No 16s and 2200 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 31,000.

Local Mill Productions:—Sales are reported of about 400 bales of No 10s at 126 to 128 per bale.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 500 bales of No. 20s at dols. 149½ to 151 per bale.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1?60
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	171
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1?40
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	12½
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank	100	50	?7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	13½
Central Bank of India	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	3125	?1,125	? s	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	915
Alliance	1000	1008	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	6?0
Bombay United	250	250	25	510
Century	100	100	8	255
Central India	500	50?	70	20 5
China	1000	1000	...	610
Chha Silk	590	590	20	4?5
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1445
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	703
Crescent	100	100	20	118½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	235
Crown	500	500	20	807
David	450	280	10	555
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	500
Empress	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1580
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	320
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 29	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Sultoogh	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	42?
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	61?	25	850
Khatow Makanjee	1000	3000	45	1390
Kohinoor	500	500	15	750
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1290
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	90	3080
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	980
Phoenix	100	100	6	15?
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1410
Sun	250	250	Nil	107½
Swan	250	250	10	275
Swadesh	500	500	25	1575
Textile	500	500	?0	1240
Vishnu Cotton O	500	50?	Nil	450
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	925
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Brecil's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sathapatey	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Mansur Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar	500	500	40	651
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas				
Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	143
Do. Mirpur Khas— Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	130
Central Provinces	25		4	92
Gujrat Railway	100		4	116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	157
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankus	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.,O.	£10	£10	Nil	182
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	225
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	273½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	27?
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Jeste Fazu Sup, ly Co	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	90
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	175
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	11?
Marsland Price and Co	100	100	4 p. c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	502½
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	8?
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. 42	805
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	21½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soondy and Co O.	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	85
Ld F.	80	80	...	167
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	173
Tophkhana Co	50	50	30 p. c	215½
Tramways and Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	71
	500	500	yr. 30	516

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 30.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D Davar.

For further Directions and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report.

677-11—Shamrao M and H Mariambai widow vs Mahomedbhai Noorudin Morliwala and others. Mulji Kh and T, Jehangir S; Manch and N.

176-13—Bhaishanker K. and G. Shriman Goswani Tikayat Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Girdharji Maharaj vs Kanji Mowji Divividi and others, Edgelow G W and Co; Ardeshir H D and Co.

408-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Shri Benna Bettiji Maharaj vs Shriman Goswami Tikayat Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj. Bhaishanker K and G.

8-13—Edgelow G W and Co. Kanji Mowji Divevedi vs Shriman, Goswami Tikset Shri 108 Shri Girdhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj. Bhaishanker and Co: Ardeshir H D and Co.

608-08—Jehangir M and S. Gajanen Vinaik vs Wamanrao Shamrao and another Shamrao M H.

89-13—Daphtary F and D. Annie Carolin Gomes and another vs Manul Fillipe Gomes and others. Motichand and D: Daphtary F and D. Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

9-12—Bhimji and Co, Jiwandas Doongersey and another vs Bai Jivibai, Sunderdas.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke Chitnis, M and K

1276-12—Chitnis, M and K Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and another Sabnis and G.

1030-09—Mirza R B Chokshi vs B B Chokshi Jehangir.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow W G and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd. Payne and Co.

58-11—Daphtary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Hunraj Malsey and another Ardeshir H D and Co

347-12—Malvi Hm and R Luxmibai widow and another Ahmedbhai Habilbhoy Payne and Co.

355-11—Payne The Advocate General of Bombay vs M M Shirazi Shroff

O.S. 312-13—Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai vs Dayabhai Manchhi vas and others, Ardeshir H D and Co. Patel and Ezekiel.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jivanbai, widow, vs Amboobai, widow, and others Madhowji K and C H Edgelow G W and Co

441-09—Little and Co Mathuradas Gooldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another Jamsetji R and D

891-12—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed vs. Khatizabai, Tyabji, D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parwatibai, widow vs Gopal Sadkoji Bole and others Vacha and Co; Payne and Co

486-13—Wadia, G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm, vs Gulam Hossein Abdullaly and others Patel and Ezekiel, Mans J H and Co.

1317-12—Matubhoy, J and M Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji vs Mahomed Saleh Cassum and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hossain and others Bhaishanker, K and O.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P Jijibhay Sorabji Dubash and another vs The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay and others Wadia G and Co; Dastoor and Co.

769-13—Khambatta and Co Soonabai widow us Shapurji Framji Karajia and others Khambatta and Co Bicknell M R and Co

498-13—Dikshit and P Mangalal Ranchod and others vs Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal and T.

390-13—Little and Co Messrs Wild and Co a firm vs Girdharilal Narapandas Tyabji D and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze Roque Estwae Pereira alias Rock Stiven Pereira vs Rozario Mathios deSilva alias Rodgers Mathios deSilva and otherr Patell and Eze Bhimji and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze Roque Estivad Pereira alias Roque Stivan Pereira vs Roger Mathios de Silva and others Patell and Eze

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 26th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 27th September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	1	1
Total mortality from all causes	?2	
Cholera	4	2

THE Calcutta papers publish a report that the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam will, at the end of his time as legal member of the Viceroy's Council, become Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

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THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

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Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria.

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Russia
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, before their approved sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chr. Soc. SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

RAILWAYMEN DRAW WITH THE GUNNERS.

It was a game of lost opportunities on the Cooperage yesterday afternoon when the Railwaymen met the Gunners in the last match to be played in the Harwood League this season. The G. I. P. should have scored within the first couple of minutes, when two of their forwards got into the opposing goalmouth, together with only the goalkeeper to beat, the shot struck one of the upright and rebounded into play, being eventually cleared.

The Gunners were the first to score securing a point late in the first half. The ball was passed right across to Hart on the left wing. He passed back again and Cole had difficulty in placing the ball in the net.

In the second moiety the Railwaymen had most of the play and their opportunities were many. One forward with an open goal to shoot at shot very wide of the mark. Eventually, however, Atkinson found the net with a low shot that beat the opposing custodian all the way.

The game ended :—

G. I. P. Ry..... 1 goal.
R. G. A. ..... 1 goal.

The following were the teams :—

G. I. P. Ry.—(Maroon Jerseys)—Dawson (goal); Eagle and Peel (backs); Wyatt, Muir and Bryan (halves); Jackson, Fletcher, Atkinson, Ray and King (forwards).

R. G. A.—(Dark Blue Jerseys)—Thompson (goal); Trentham and Battersby (backs); Kerridge, Massey and Jerram (halves); Kite, Pond, Cole, Durvin and Hart (forwards).

Referee :—Mr. Inwood.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	8	7	0	1	15
Sherwood Foresters 'A'	8	7	1	0	14
Bombay Gymkhana	8	4	2	2	10
R. G. Artillery	8	3	2	3	9
Hornets	8	3	3	2	8
Grant Medicals	8	3	4	1	7
G. I. P. Railway	8	2	5	1	5
Bombay Athletic	8	1	5	2	3
All Blacks	8	0	8	0	0

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

ARGYLES BEAT NORTH STAFFORDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The game between the Argyles and the North Staffords was played off this morning, when the Argyles won easily by two goals to nil. They had the better of the game and were the superior team. They obtained their two goals early in the first half, and from then to the end had the better of the argument, but did not score again.

Result.

Argyles ..... 2 goals.
North Staffords..... nil.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS BEAT 4TH K. R. R.

The first game this evening was between the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 4th King's Royal Rifles. The first half was very closely contested, and neither side was able to score. After ends were changed, the Lanes showed up much better and wore down the opposition. They pressed for most of the half, and eventually put through from a melee in front of the King's goal after a corner kick.

Result :—

Lancs. .....1 goal.
4th King's Royal Rifles .. nil.

The teams were :—

Lancashire Fusiliers :—(Goal) Williams; (backs) Sweeney and Hefferman, (halves) Gore, Shockton and Walker; (forwards) Sprigg, Southern, Gambles, Karanagh and Baison.

4th King's—(Goal) Sheppard; (backs) Wallace and Hampson; (halves) Jones, Morrell and Eyes; (forwards) Wilcox, James, Scotton, Fitzgerald and Kilraine.

KING'S OWN DEFEATED BY BLACK WATCH.

The second game which was between the King's Own and the Black Watch which came as a surprise as the contrary to expectations, the result was a win for the Black Watch by three goals to one. The King's Own played very erractically, and not in the calm cool way that they played against the Durham Light Infantry. The fist half was very evenly contested, and the King's Own scored a goal. At half time, they led by a goal to nil, but no sooner had the game restarted, then the Black Watch went away with a rush and scored two goals in less than two minutes. The first goal was obtained by Robertson, left inner, and the second by Gordon. The latter was a beauty and from long range beat Dillon all the way. The King's Own did their best to get on level terms again, but though they bombarded the Black Watch goal for the last quarter of an hour, they could not do the right thing. Innumerable chances were lost to them, and the Black Watch scored a third goal just before the end of the game.

Result:—

Black Watch.....3 goals.
King's Own.....1 goal.

The teams were :—

King's Own—(Goal) Dillon); (backs) Rickwood and Brown; (halves) Duckworth, Johnson and Dodd; (forwards) Bunn, Barrow, Camm, Rainey and Evans.

Black Watch—(Goal) Alexander; (backs) Richmond and Reid; (halves) White, Cobham and Clark; (forwards) Egerton, Robertson, Gordon, Robertson and Connor.

A NEW TOURNAMENT.

PROPOSED COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 29.

The Council of the Bangalore Football Association propose inaugurating a tournament open to all India to be played here next year for a £60 cup. Colonel Poore, 7th Hussars, President of the Association, is on the committee appointed to develop the scheme.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

FOURSOMES HANDICAP.

Fine weather again favoured the Royal Bombay Golf Club annual meeting when the second day's play in the Foursomes Handicap against Bogey took place on Monday morning. The first nine holes were played off last Friday and as a result five couples headed the list with return two up while one couple were one up, another all square. Of those who led on the first day Robertson and Owen and M. F. Nicholson and Payne failed to maintain their form and the result was a tie between Adair and England and E. F. Nicholson and Watts who heads the list with a return of 2 up in "Bogey" for the eighteen holes. The former couple were giving "Bogey," three strokes and on the first day were all square while Nicholson and Watts who received two strokes were two up. This position was reversed on the second day when Adair and England came to be two up and Nicholson and Watts all square Both couples played steady golf and Adair and England's performance in tying for first prize with this three handicap is a fine one. Two couples, Begbie and Macbeth and Skelton and Tennant, also tie for third prize with one up and these four will now play off for first, second and third prizes. On the second day Knight and Rettallack with seven strokes handicap returned a card 2 up but as they had made a poor return of six down on the first day their effort was too low.

The following are the results :—

England and Adair	2 up
E. F. Nicholson and Watts ..	2 up
Begbie and Macbeth ..	1 up
Skelton and Tennant ..	1 up
North and Collins	1 down
Roberts and Owen	1 down
Jessop and Lattey	2 down
Burge and Clapham ..	2 down
Longbottom and East ..	2 down
M. F. Nicholson and Payne..	3 down
Hollinghurst and Hargreaves	3 down
Cheery and Arnot	4 down
Daddum and Hossack ..	4 down
Murray and Ried	4 down
Innes Ker and Russ	4 down
Gorrie and Cresswell ..	4 down
Curry and Gude	4 down
Knight and Rettallack ..	4 down
Burrows and Bergmann ..	5 down
Bunbury and Bowes, Lyon..	5 down
Johnson and Barr ..	6 down
Landon and Coombs ..	7 down
Powell and Fisher	7 down
Robertson and Marshall ..	8 down
Lockhead and Fraser ..	8 down
Barstow and Provis ..	9 down
Margoliouth and Hardie ..	10 down
Forbes and Kinnear ..	10 down
Cooke and Peel	12 down

BOMBAY vs. PALI HILL.

Eight members of the Royal Bombay Golf Club journeyed to Pali Hill on Sunday and took part in an inter-club match against Pali Hill. The result was a win for the Bombay representatives who in the singles which were played in the morning won six out of the eight matches, halved one and lost the other. The foursomes proved a more equal contest as although Bombay was again successful it was only by a narrow margin. The result of the day's play was a win for Bombay by 9 1-4 points to 3 1-2.

Results :—

SINGLES.

Bombay.		
Capt. Adair ...	...	1
Mr. Aitken ...	...	0
Mr. N. F. Nicholson	...	1
Mr. Coombs ...	...	1½
Mr. Cherry ...	...	½
Mr. Watts ...	...	1½
Mr. Kidd... ...	...	1
Mr. Begbie. ...	...	1
Total ...	...	6¾
Pali Hill.		
Mr. Colbeck. ...	...	¼
Mr. Duxbury ...	...	0
Mr. Cook... ...	...	0
Mr. Heatson, ...	...	0
Mr. Lord	...	1
Mr. Johnstone ...	...	0
Mr. Sanderson ...	...	¼
Mr. Thomson ...	...	0
Total ...	...	1½

FOURSOMES.

Bombay.		
Adair & Coombs.	...	¼
Nicholson & Kidd	...	0
Aitken & Begbie.	...	1½
Watts & Cherry...	...	1
Total	...	2½
Grand Total.	...	9¼
Pali Hill.		
Colbeck & Hearson.	...	1
Cook & Sanderson.	...	1
Duxbury & Thomson...		0
Johnstone & Lord	...	0
Total.	...	
Grand Total.	...	3½

LADY GOLFER AT 82.

TWO MONTHS' STRENUOUS SPORT.

One of the most remarkable of the many foreign visitors to England this summer has been Mme. Deschamps, a Frenchwoman, who in mail week concluded a few months' stay at Frensham Place, near Farnham, Surrey.

Though eighty-two years old, she has engaged in golf, lawn tennis, and other strenuous games every day. She has been at Frensham exhibiting as much zest and activity as the younger members of her family, with whom she has played.

With descendants who accompanied Mme. Deschamps to England, there have been as many as four generations at Frensham Place. Among them were the Comtesse de Salignac-Fenelon (daughter), M. Pietre Deschamps (son), who is president of La Boulie Golf Club (Versailles), the Marquise Louis de Montebello and Mme. de Ritter (granddaughters), M. de Ritter (grandson), and a number of nephews and nieces.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

The following are the entries for the the extra meeting to be held on Saturday next :—

THE OCTOBER PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Lyon's Kilbirnie, Mr W Priestley's Portland Lad, Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, Mr M. Goculdas's Forfeit, Mr J Crawford's Glengarry, Messrs M Goculdas's and P Mathuradas's Polish, Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St Allan by St Wolf, Arlesiene Seigneuri by Oppressor Fairy Deff, and Molly S by Missel Thrush, Murriel II, Mr L K Kapadia's Lady Douglas, Dr H C Bassler's Eagle Bird, Mr Bomi Billimoria's Pincher. This is a closed race.

THE PLASSY PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Mr Welman's North, Messrs Ele's and Greenshill's Pewter, Mr C A Ele's Bulloo, Mr J Crawford's Bambino and Monsoon, Mr R Fort's True Gold, Mr Goff's Beroll, Major F L Stratton's Topsail, Major J G Ratton's Astrologer, Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's Deputy, Captain O S Lloyd's Lasata, Capt. E Corbould-Warren's Iaddi, Captain Kemoorthy's Sholto.

THE MOFUSSIL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Shaik Sullemen and Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Sir Malt, Nawab Ali Khan's Sir Knight, R. K. Sirdar Singh's Zuheir, Messrs. Heath and A. S. Oomer's Trustee, Mr. S. A. Wahed's English Mail and Khedavi, Misser Esmail Gussoo's Ajmer, Ali bin Talib's Mahakoom, Jessoor and Lord Roseberry; Mr. Roberts' Ream, Naji Syed Rashid's Golden Ducat, Capts. S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's Aden, Mr. W. Goculdas's Mexico, Tenebreuse and German Silver.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Bhatty Chief, Mr Yussuff Bin Zaid's Maidania, Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's Siveden, Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's Beyrut, Mr. Ebrahim Muttag's Mutlar, Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Kokab, Mr. N. Jehangir's Moonif, Mr Eastwood's Dilkush, Mr J Crawford's Occident, Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnson, Mr A R Tahar's Thabashir, General Nawabzad a Obaidulla Khan's Financier and Yanasile, Mr M M Hassan's Welcome, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Hachal, Mr N Begmahamed's Mysore, Mr A A Rehman's Yunji Dunya, W Homer's Last Chance. The above race will be divided.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Cheechan, Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's Minerva, Zigomar, Master Bill and Ben Hur; Mr. R K Sirdar Singh's Zehir, Mr A S Oomer's British King, Mr. G. P. Stavride's Sir Satu, Mr Roberts' Malayeb, R R's Pendil Zaki Pasha and Red Wood; Syed Rashid's Turkish Spot, Thakor Saheb of Limdl's Grequa, Mr. Ahmed Hargany's Biglig, Ebrahim bin Zaid Tezab's Yusuf bin, Zaid's Maidania, Captain Goldie and Mr Wilson's Salisbury, Mr Abdoola Mahalla's Vakil, Ebrahim Mutlag's Saood, Messrs. A. R Dakeel and A. N. Mahomed's Mulberry. Messrs. D. S. Mehta and M. H. Sharaballi's Old China, Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's Small Diamonds, Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah,, Mr. Eastwood's Dilkush, Buder bin Alwash's Dhaidan, Mr. D. Framji's Young Majab, J. Crawford's Occident, Haji Mahomed Mahmood Mahomed's Hurbad, Nasar Abdoola's Flying Machine, Mahomed Esmail's Peerage Mr. R. J Barsisalla's Dhahemsee, Hassan, Madur's Mars Pasu, Mr. Malsi's Turkish Guinea, Ebrahim Mana's Beethoven, Abdoola Mana's Jack London, Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam, Major J. H.M Davies' Little King, Mr. A. A. Rehman's Good Evening, and Creditor, Mr A J D'Souza's Maasal Messrs Rashid Daaeel and E Nazareth's Royalist. The above race will be divided.

THE AUCTION PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Col W R Marshall's Mahboob, Rs 500; Mr J Crawford's the Tetrarch, Rs 700; Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's Grequa, Rs 1,500; Mr M Goculdas's Ghalib; Rs 500, Messrs A K Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzies Grey Ghost II, Rs 1,100; Mr Toogood's Fyzabad, Rs 500; Capt Martin's Nimar Rs 500; Capt S. J. Donovan's Mercy, Rs 1,000; Mr G H Gally's Authority, Rs 500; Mr B R Badsnah's Pretender II Rs 600; Mahomed Esmail's Peerage, Rs 500; Mr R J Barsiwalla's Lord Roberts, Rs 600; Abdoola Mana's Jack London, Rs 800; Major J. H. M. Davies' Little King, Rs. 500; Mr. N. Begmahamed's Creditor, Rs. 800; Mr. A. A. Rehaman's Good Evening, Rs 1,000.

BRITISH EMPIRE ATHLETES.

NO COMBINED TEAM FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

The following letter has been sent to Mr. Hugh D. McIntosh by the secretary of the Special Committee of the Olympic Games in reply to his suggestion that a fund should be raised throughout the Empire with the object of sending an Imperial team of athletes to Berlin to compete in the Olympic Games :

Dear Sir,—In accordance with your request set forth in your letter which I received yesterday, I placed the matter before my committee in the afternoon.

The matter was discussed at length and it was pointed out that the other Oversea Dominions had requested to be permitted to compete as separate nation, which scheme was approved of by the International Olympic Council.

My committee ask me to express their appreciation of the spirit in which this suggestion has been made, but at the same time they ask me to inform you of their inability to carry out your request, as it has already been settled by the International Council that Great Britain and her Colonies shall compete separately.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Stuart D. Blair,
Secretary Special Committee.

The cricket match between the Incogniti team and the Gentlemen of New York resulted in a win for the English by ten wickets. Scores: Incogniti (first innings), 267 for seven wickets (declared); (second innings), 8 for no wickets. Gentleman of New York first innings), 141; (second innings, 132.

BELGAUM HUNT.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSKETRY HILL, Sept. 27.

Stewards.—Mr. Sheppard, C. I. E., Col. Fowler D. S. O., Col. Peebles, D.S.O. and Col. Anderson.

Starter.—Major Bell.

Judge.—Col. Peebles, D. S. O.

Clerk of the Course.—Mr. Ball.

Honorary Secretary.—Capt. Heath.

The course this year was along the western slopes of Musketry Hill for ¾ of a mile; then turning right-handed down the spur towards Mandoli, a splendid bit of going, another turn had to be made across the paddy by Badgipara to a flag on the Ramghat Road and so home again. It was a good hunting course, chosen by Major Bell and though there were the three or four spills, there was nothing in it that one would not be likely to meet with in an ordinary run with hounds. Mr. Aitcheson was the hero of the day, riding three winners out of the four races. The winners were presented with their cups by Mrs. Sheppard and Colonel Anderson and the officers, 81st Pioneers, were "at Home" to the station. A good afternoon's sport, slightly marred by 15 minutes very heavy rain falling just after the second race.

1st Race :—Heavy Weight Hunters; catch weights 13st. 7lbs; course about 3½ miles for Cup presented by Mr. Brown and Mr. Coplestone.

"Cæsar was made the favourite and justified his backers' opinions by winning this race for the third year in succession."

Major Smyth's b l a g Cæsar .....
Mr. Coplestone 1

Also Ran :—Placid Joe, Lucky Jim, Ginger, and Bonaparte.

2nd Race :—Light Weight Hunters; catch weights, 12st., course about 3 1-2 miles for cup presented by the officers, 2nd Norfolks. "Miss Muffet was made favourite but the weights proved too much for her, and Evensong won all the way."

Col. Hendley's ch w g Evensong
Mr. Aitcheson 1

Also Ran :—La Boheme, Saunterer, Kithogur, Stanley, Miss Muffet.

3rd Race :—Ponies, Walers and English, 14st. 2lbs; catch weights 12st., course about 3 miles.

Cup presented by the officers of the police. Won easily by the Grouse, the second favourite, Kilbride only being able to get third.

Mr. Coplestone's b. w. g. The Grouse Mr. Aitcheson 1

Also Ran :—Dumbea, Kilbride, Cheetul, and Witch.

4th Race :—Arabs and C. B.'s, 14st. 2lbs. Catch weights 11st. 7 lbs. Course about 3 miles. Cup presented by General Fry C. B.

A good entry of twelve and a very open race, several ponies being well backed. Sultan led most of the way and finished strongly an easy winner.

Also Ran :—Corrunna, Sultan II, Unknown, Muftikhar, Yellow Plush, K. N., Bay Ronald, Borealis, Nimrod, Pinkey, and Jane.

CRICKET.

R. G. A. vs. B. V. A.

This match was played at Colaba on Saturday :—

R. G. A.

Capt Lamb, c Forbes, b Spilling...	7
G Thatcher, b Spilling ...	17
Lieut Heston-Ellis, b Hearne ...	14
Sgt Thompson, c Curtis, b Spilling	24
Br Platt, l b w, b Hearne ...	0
Br Bousover, b Barker ...	20
Gr Warnett, c Spilling, b Barker	0
Lieut Wilson, c Hearne, b Forbes	25
Gr Hardaker, b Spilling ...	8
Tpt Masser, not out	14
Br Halpin, c Navin, b Hearne ...	7
Extras ...	8
Total ...	154

B. V. A.

Johnston, b Boulsover... ...	7
Lynch, c Capt Lamb, b Halpin ...	11
Lieut Curtis, c Boulsover, b Halpin	2
Sgt Forbes, c and b Boulsover ...	0
Fisher, not out	4
Hearne, b Halpin	2
Barker, b Halpin	3
Spilling, run out	22
Navin, not out	45
Banks ...did not bat	
Reed ...did not bat	
Extras ...	4
Total (for 7 wkts)...	100

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

This match was played at the Oval on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 22 runs :—

BANK OF BOMBAY.		COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.	
R B Shroff ...	25	Ramsay ...	9
Motiram Vagal ...	0	Robinson ...	0
Byramji Mistri ...	4	Grundy ...	0
Peters, ...	5	Wilson ...	19
Y A Navalkar ...	30	Binecoe ...	7
H J Dibbs ...	1	Harwood ...	20
N S Gunder ...	5	Evans ...	3
B H Lochhead ...	7	Elliott ...	6
C G Kirtikar ...	5	Busley ...	0
B A Talpade ...	1	Booth ...	0
N Almaida, not out	0	Toulson, not out ...	2
Extras ...	7	Extras ...	3
Total ...	91	Total ...	69

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. NATIONAL BANK.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by two wickets and 7 runs. Scores :—

BANK OF BOMBAY.		NATIONAL BANK.	
R B Shroff ...	3	Hegde ...	4
Y A Navalkar ...	12	Shamrao ...	19
B L Chodhari, not out	41	Cook ...	30
Motiram Vagal ...	3	Edekar ...	5
H J Dibbs ...	16	Shantaram ...	8
N S Gunder ...	2	Sequira ...	3
B H Lochhead ...	0	Crichton ...	0
J P St Anne ...	0	Menezes ...	3
G St Milne ...	9	Crawford ...	1
Byramji Mistry, did not bat		Potins ...	4
B A Talpade, did not bat		Dhamanker not out	2
Extras ...	2	Extras ...	2
Total ...	88	Total ...	81.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS FOR THE EAST.

It is stated that the Australian cricket team which is to visit the East will be composed as follows :—W. Bardsley, G. Hazlitt, Roy Minnett, the Rev. P. S. Waddy, E. L. Waddy, E. J. Long, C. Docker, L. A. Minnett, W. Docker, P. S. Arnett, G. B. Tuch, W. Cameron, and Norman Gregg.

J. G. Hatfield, of Middlesbrough, in mail week retained the five hundred yards amateur swimming championship, winning the race at Wolverhampton by 42 yards from Giles, City of London Police, in 6min. 13 3-5sec.—6 2-5sec. worse than record.

POLO AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

Safety Matches vs 14th (King's) Hussars.

The teams were :—

Safety Matches—Mr. D. F. Freer Smith, Inniskillings, Mr. J. C. Humfrey Inniskillings, Mr. J. R. W. Grove, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, (no back).

King's Hussars—P. F. Macintire, Captain Mewburi, Mr. T. D. De Wendtention (back) Captain Mason.

Umpires—Captain Lawrence, A.D.C. and Captain Ferguson Pollock.

Handicap—14th Hussars gave Safety Matches 1 goal.

They galloped as hard as they could all over the field, till a brief suspension of hostilities was necessitated by Mewburn having been accidentally hit over the jaw. On resuming play, they fought it out with a vengeance, but both teams held a blank sheet at the end of the chucker.

In the second chucker, the Hussars repeatedly attacked the Safety Matches forts till Humfreys shot for goal, but missed. Another blank resulted. The third chucker was productive of two goals for the Hussars, scored in rapid succession by Fenton and Mewburn, respectively. A third goal was credited to the Hussars a minute later. The safety Matches had their opportunity next they worked up to the Hussar forts and Freer Smith hit a goal. The Hussars returned the compliment on point of time.

At the end of the breathing interval, the fourth chucker started. The Safety Matches at once made a dash for the Hussars' flags, but Humfrey hit wide, Play went on vigorously till Mason got on to the ball and shot a goal for the Hussars.

The fifth and last chucker began with a hit from behind the Safety Matches' line, and the Safety Matches at once made the running to the opposite direction, where the Hussars saved splendidly and, getting clear of their three opponents, went at full speed down to the opposite end where they had the advantage of a penalty hit, but nothing came of it, and at the conclusion of a very fast game the score stood:—

14th Hussars—5 goals.
Safety Matches—2 goals.

THE RULES OF GOLF.

RECENT DECISIONS.

The most important of the questions submitted to the Royal and Ancient Club during August were as follows:—

Birstall Club.—In a stroke competition A returned a winning score, and her name was posted in the club house as a winner. Two days afterwards she was disqualified by the committee because her card was not signed. Was the committee right in disqualifying A?

Answer.—No. It is the duty of the committee to examine the cards before posting the names of the winners. After having posted the names the committee must be held to have accepted the card as correct and in order.

Northwood Club.—A and B are playing the final in a 36-hole match-play competition. In playing the thirty-seventh hole they both arrive on the green. B holes out, and thereupon one of the coddies volunteers the information that A has two strokes for the hole. A asks B if he has two for the hole and B replies bona fide in the affirmative. A then holes out in 2 and both players leave the green under the impression that A has won the match, but on arriving at the club house it is discovered on counting the strokes that A did not have two for the hole but only one, and therefore so far as strokes are concerned the hole was halved. Has A won the hole under Rule 4, subsection 2 (which seems to be the governing rule), or under any other rule, or does the first part of Rule 36 apply?

Answer.—The conversation which took place is to the case, and the decision must depend upon it. A in asking for information which he was entitled to receive (Rule 4 (2), chose to use the common method expressly laid down in Definition 21 as to "reckoning of strokes," and B, in his answer, adopted this method, and in doing so gave A wrong information (Rule 4 (2), and therefore loses the hole. If B had any doubts as to the number of strokes A had played, he should have stated the fact. Had the question been raised before leaving the putting-green B could have claimed that the matter be referred in terms of Rule 36.

North-West Club.—In a foursome A and B are partners. Their ball lies in a bunker. It is A's turn to play. B makes a practice swing to show A how, in his opinion, the ball should be played. He strikes the sand in the bunker about three yards from where the ball lies, and does not in any way interfere with the ball or its lie. Do A and B lose the hole?

Answer.—The object of the words "The club shall not touch the ground" in Rule 25 is, inter alia, to prevent a player from testing the consistency of the soil. B's practice stroke might have conveyed this information to his partner A. The committee, therefore, considers that in equity A and B should lose the hole.

ACCIDENT TO LADY V. BRASSEY.

While cub-hunting with Lord Exeter's foxhounds in the Kingscliffe district of Northamptonshire, Lady Violet Brassey, wife of Mr. Leonard Brassey, and daughter of the Duke of Richmond, slipped and injured her knee. She was taken to her home at Apethorpe Hall in a carriage but the injury was not found to be serious, and she hopes to be about again shortly. Lord and Lady Exeter and Mr. Leonard Brassey were present at the hunt when the accident occurred.

At a meeting of the Midland Counties A.A.A. it was decided that the record made by W. R. Applegarth in the 220 yards at Kettering sports could not be passed, in that the athlete did not break the tape. Applegarth finished second in the event.

At the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists of York, last month, Mr. J. E. Woolacott, of the *Statesman*, was re-elected Vice-President of the institute for India.

LAND ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

The following Government resolution on the Land Revenue Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency in 1911-12 is published :—

Throughout the Presidency proper the season of 1911-12 was a poor one. In the three northern districts of of Gujarat the crop failure was the worst experienced since the great famine at the close of the last century, and was accompanied by a widespread fodder famine. Elsewhere conditions were not so serious, but scarcity of fodder prevailed in almost every district except in the Konkan, and the crops generally suffered from the unsatisfactory nature of the monsoon. In Sind also, owing to an unsatisfactory inundation and absence of rain, the year was on the whole far from good.

The unfavourable nature of the season is clearly reflected in the figures of demand and collection of revenue. The total current demand for the year amounted to 320 3-4 lakhs, out of which 84 lakhs were suspended and 18 1-2 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of 218 1-4 lakhs. To this must be added the opening balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears on account of previous years amounting to 18 1-4 lakhs of rupees, making a net demand for the year of 236 1-2 lakhs of rupees.

Out of this net demand the actual total collections amounted to 231 1-4 lakhs, and 2 1-6 lakhs were written off leaving a balance of unauthorised arrears amounting to 3 lakhs. This sum, added to the suspensions granted during the year, and the amounts resuspended on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, brought the total of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the end of the year up to 87 lakhs as compared with a closing balance of 18¼ lakhs in 1910-11 and 56 lakhs in 1909-10. The large increase, however, consists entirely of demand which were suspended on account of the unfavourable nature of the season, and it is satisfactory to find that a substantial reduction was effected in the amount of unauthorised arrears outstanding.

In Sind, owing to the unfavourable nature of the season, there was a reduction of about 11½ lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and of 16 lakhs of rupees in revenue. The demand for the current year amounted to 91 lakhs, of which 87 lakhs were actually collected, 1 lakh was suspended, and 3 lakhs remained in arrears. The balance of arrears on account of former years outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to 8 3-4 lakhs of rupees. Of this 1 1-4 lakh was written off as irrecoverable, 1 lakh was suspended, and 2 1-4 lakhs were left in arrears. The total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears at the year's close amounted to 7 lakhs against 8 3-4 lakhs in the preceding year. In view of the seasonal conditions, the results were on the whole satisfactory, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the percentages of collections in the Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

The year's takavi transactions were on an abnormal scale, especially in the Northern Division, where the takavi system was fully utilised to relieve the strain caused by famine conditions. The total of the advances made in the Presidency proper amounted to more than 69 1-2 lakhs, of which the three northern districts of Gujarat took over 45 lakhs. Including 3 3-4 lakhs of arrears, the amount for collection at the beginning of the year was 23 lakhs. Of this sum, 17 1-2 lakhs were collected, half a lakh was written off, 3 1-2 lakhs were suspended, and 1 4-5 lakh remained in arrears. Almost all districts in the Presidency proper show considerable reductions in the balances of unauthorised arrears of takavi outstanding at the close of the year—a very satisfactory result in view of the nature of the season. In Sind, the loans advanced during the year amounted to nearly 8 lakhs as against 8 1-2 lakhs in the preceding year. Over 6 1-2 lakhs were due for collection on account of the current demand, and 4 lakhs on account of arrears, of which 4 3-4 lakhs and 2 1-3 lakhs, respectively, were recovered. The year closed with a total outstanding balance of arrears amounting to nearly 4 lakhs, of which 1 2-3 lakh was on account of arrears of past years. With the exception of Karachi, where satisfactory reductions in the outstandings were effected, the arrears at the close of the year were heavy in all districts in the Province. Owing to the prevalence of unfavourable conditions, postponements of instalments had to be granted more liberally than would have been the case in a normal year; but the Governor in Council cannot regard the existence of such large arrears as satisfactory, and trust that every effort will be made to reduce them to a more reasonable figure in all the districts.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 30th Sept., 1913.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MAIDAN.

A requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay is being signed asking him to convene a town's meeting to discuss the proposal to build temporary accommodation for the Small Cause Courts on the Maidan. Unanimity of feeling prevails against encroaching on our few open spaces and it is easy to understand the outcry against any scheme, which is regarded as "the thin end of the wedge" and to sympathise with those who say that once a building is put up it will take a long time to get it down again. It seems to be generally believed that Government has decided upon occupying a strip of land at the Kalbadevi end of the maidan and has given orders for the immediate commencement of building operations. It would be well if the prime movers in the agitation for a town's meeting, who are acting under this impression, would endeavour to ascertain from Government whether there is any foundation for the report. The Public Works Department may have said "we will put up a temporary place for the Courts on the maidan, at a cost of Rs. 80,000" but the sanction of Government must first be obtained and we may say at once that that sanction has not been given—more, it is exceedingly improbable that it will be given. It will only be as a last resort that even a square yard of the maidan will be taken up. When the temporary buildings were vacated, it must be remembered it was not stated that the whole building was unsafe, but only portions of it and engineers appeared to be unanimously of opinion that the strengthening of certain walls and the erection of supporting columns in places indicated would render the premises safe for re-occupation by the courts. If the owners would have this done without undue delay—and considering the rent they have received they could easily afford this—we see no reason why the courts should not go back for another brief period of years. The suggestion to utilise the Middle School might be reconsidered, if the proprietors will not repair the building just vacated, for there are those two alternatives to the maidan scheme. Let the promoters of the town's meeting ascertain Government's decision on the subject and then let them hold their meeting if they like, for they can pass resolutions urging the expeditious building of the new permanent courts and condemning the Judicial and Public Works Departments for their dilatoriness and their reprehensible action in diverting money granted for the purpose to other objects. Work is just now being begun which ought to have been completed long ago.

NILGIRI HILL TRIBES. THE rigours of the Nilgiri climate, it might be thought, would create in the minds of its indigenous inhabitants, a dislike of home, and a desire to seek a more congenial abode. But do its discomforts, we might almost say its persecutions, have this effect? What is it that endears the mountaineer there, and all the world over, to the land of his birth? It is the universal instinct with which men are pre eminently endowed. We may easily imagine what great evils would result, if this never ceasing miracle were wanting in the human breast, for all mankind would then crowd together in the temperate zone, leaving the rest of the earth a desert. To prevent such a calamity, Providence has fixed the feet of each individual to his native soil, by an invincible magnet, so that neither the ices of Greenland, nor the burning sands of Africa, are destitute of inhabitants. The more sterile the soil, the more rude the climate of a country, the more strongly its inhabitants are attached to it, strange yet sublime truth that misery should become a bond of attachment, and that those who have lost but a wattle and daub hut, should more feelingly regret the paternal habitation. The reason of the phenomenon is, perhaps, that the profusion of a too fertile soil destroys by enriching us. The simplicity of the natural ties arising from our wants. A mountaineer is more delighted with his native rocks than the inhabitants of the valleys with their golden cornfields. Ask a Scotch Highlander, if he would exchange his lot with the first potentate of the earth. When far removed from his beloved mountains, he carries with him the recollection of them whithersoever he goes, he sighs for his flocks, his torrents and his clouds. He longs to eat again his barley bread, to drink goats' milk, and to sing in the valley the ballads which were sung by his forefathers. He pines, if he is prevented from returning to his native clime. He is a mountain plant, which must be rooted among rocks; it cannot thrive, unless assailed by the winds and the rain, in the soil, the shelter and the sunshine of the plains, it quickly droops and dies. So with the Nilgiri cultivator. He will not leave his home for all the allurements of richer fields, he will not abandon his Koralie and Samai plots, for all the fertile rice fields of the adjacent districts. The Nilgiri tribes have no fear of any forest denizen. Fearlessly, they tread the solitary footpaths of the densest forest. The greatest punishment that can be inflicted upon them is deportation. It was many years ago, that a Badaga youth was convicted of murder and transported to the Andamans for twenty years. The love of country was so strong in him, that on serving his time, without delay, he found his way to his village, a middle aged man. Expatriation was intolerable. Among civilised nations, the love of country has performed prodigies. And if the hill man is less ambitious than others, his affection still lingers and betrays itself in many ways. All the Nilgiri Hill tribes are devoted to their mountain home, notwithstanding all discomforts and privations which are from it inseparable.

THE FIRST WHEAT ELEVATOR. THE important experiment, which the Punjab Government has undertaken in erecting a wheat elevator at Lyallpur, will be watched with much interest. The question of wheat elevators has been discussed for years in the Punjab and Karachi, but opinion has been very conservative on the subject, and at times the prospect of bringing the grading and transport of wheat to an up-to-date state of efficiency has appeared hopeless. Recently the greatest obstacle in the way has been the attitude of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Port Trust, who have refused to provide a terminal elevator at Karachi, and it is, of course, necessary to institute a complete chain of elevators throughout the producing area and at the centre of export if they are to be employed with success. The elevator, which is being put up at Lyallpur, is, therefore, to be regarded more in the light of a demonstration plant than as a commercial investment. It is hardly expected that it will pay, but it is hoped that it will convince those who are concerned in the wheat trade of the advantages which the elevator system affords, and that gradually elevators will spring up at all the principal points along the railway line. A difficulty in the way of an immediate extensive use of the elevator at Lyallpur is the fact that the cultivator will not be able to receive the price of his wheat on delivery. Government has properly decided that it cannot enter the wheat trade, pay the cultivator for his wheat and sell at a profit. It has been suggested, however, that Government might pay on delivery 80 per cent. or even 90 per cent. of the full price, holding the wheat in the elevator as security. Such a procedure would certainly give the elevator a better chance of success and should not be declined without sound reason, for the full benefits of universal fixed grades and of clean wheat can only be experienced when wheat is handled in sufficient quantity, that there may be separate shipments of each grade. It is probably too much to expect that the Lyallpur example will be rapidly followed, especially as it is known how obstinately Karachi opposes the scheme, but it is to be hoped that eventually new elevators will be erected, and the places where they may first be expected to appear are those stations on the railway at which there are no established markets.

ENTERIC EPIDEMIC IN LONDON. AN extraordinary occurrence, which is reported from London, is likely to re-awaken a campaign in favour of more efficient sanitary measures, especially in relation to schools and other buildings where young children are congregated. If the allegations are justified, the local authorities concerned have been guilty of gross negligence which should bring upon them severe censure. Even in this country, where sanitary progress finds many difficulties in its path, deaths from enteric fever under the circumstances, which are described as existing at Southwark, would create a public outcry, but at Home where the latest appliances are at the disposal of every authority it is difficult to imagine how such criminal neglect could have been permitted. There has been an epidemic of enteric fever—of itself a sufficiently uncommon phenomenon—among children in the Southwark Workhouse and 28 deaths have resulted. In at least six cases death has been attributed by the doctors to the poisoning of the patients by swarms of flies which have carried poison from a number of dust-heaps, which the Southwark Borough Council had permitted to remain in the neighbourhood. We could not possibly have a more striking instance of the danger, which is always with us, in the disease-carrying domestic fly. There is here a lesson for people in all climates that, so long as the destruction of the fly does not seem feasible, refuse should be allowed to remain in the open for the least possible period of time. The "swat that fly" campaign was all very well, as a sensational way of making the people realise the danger, but its practical effect was small. The rapid removal and efficient destruction of refuse is the precaution which is of the greatest value and must always be strictly insisted upon. In this instance the Local Government Board inspector had reported the existence of the rubbish heaps, so that the neglect, which allowed them to remain, can find no excuse. It is to be hoped that after this glaring failure of its administration the Local Government Board will so strengthen its by-laws that similar affairs in future will be impossible.

THE VOLUNTEERING SPIRIT. THERE seems to be just at present a revival of interest in volunteering in India, or should one say a revival of efforts to arouse increased interest in the movement? We are glad to see the appeal which has been issued in Calcutta by a volunteer officer to public school boys and university men. It has been proved over and over again that, given physique, the educated man makes a far more efficient volunteer than does his comrade who, in his boyhood, has not enjoyed similar opportunities. The writer of this appeal, therefore, suggests that a company of old public school boys might be recruited from the large commercial and professional houses of the city. As an attraction he points to the reorganisation of volunteer training which eliminates much uninteresting ceremonial parade and gives more scope for practical exercises. He also points out that Calcutta being only 350 miles from a frontier, the danger of which has lately been well recognised by the authorities, the likelihood of the regulars in Bengal being engaged in other than their peace stations has been increased, in which event the protection of European interests in Calcutta and the Presidency generally would fall on the civilian population. We hope this appeal will be successful. There is no reason why such a company should not be raised and become a very valuable addition to Calcutta's volunteer forces. A company on somewhat similar though not identical, lines has been in existence in Bombay for some years, and is, we believe, so much appreciated by the authorities that they are anxious to see it duplicated.

HYDROPHOBIA MICROBE. THE statement that one of the leading professors of the Rockefeller Institute has discovered the microbe of hydrophobia will, without doubt, attract widespread interest in the world of science, and should it prove to be well-founded the discovery is of great importance in the East. The disease of hydrophobia has been known from early times, but now, thanks to the results of the investigations of Pasteur and other scientists, it can be successfully treated and the mortality rate is a mere decimal fraction. This fact does not detract from the value of the discovery which is reported to have been made, for it will certainly help in the treatment of cases and prevent a serious outbreak, for though the scourge may have been eradicated from a country there is always a possibility of its reappearance, as has happened in England, for example, since Mr. Walter Long's effective enforcement of the muzzling order. The scientist who is stated to have discovered the microbe is Professor Hidlyo Noguchi. Professor Mechnikoff, who has been interviewed by the *Temps* on the subject, says that while the Japanese doctor's note, hastily published, is somewhat brief and obscure in certain points, yet the discovery "is extremely important in my opinion." Noguchi is a savant to be taken seriously, and the control exercised by such men as Flexner and Loeb, who are the heads of the Rockefeller Institute, is a guarantee that the discovery is a genuine one and epoch-making in the history of bacteriology.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 27th.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward mails of Sept. 19, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE NEW RIFLE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The rumour that it is intended to withdraw the new rifle, the '276 that so far has only been issued experimentally to certain corps, still persists despite the not very authoritative contradiction of a permanent official of the War Office. The discovery, to which I recently alluded, that when the rifle is hot after firing a large number of rounds, the ammunition becomes baked and sets up under pressure when fired is said to be only a contributory cause to the withdrawal of the rifle. The early advent of the automatic rifle, and the expense involved in a fresh rearmament partial or entire is alleged as a more potent reason than the defects, as the manufacturers are of opinion, that there will not be any great difficulty in solving the problem of removal, and making the rifle capable of standing even higher tests than those hitherto employed. As a matter of fact the excuse of the near approach of the automatic rifle is rather than it is not regarded as likely to materialise in a practical form in the immediate or even the near future, and Colonel Seely must be indulging in even more than his usual optimism, if he imagines, that it will have developed into a serviceable weapon before the present rifle, even with the improved ammunition, which he considers so eminently satisfactory, is even more hopelessly outclassed than it is at present by the weapons of foreign armies. Once again it seems likely that the best is to prove the enemy of the good, unless, indeed, it be the case that the great of the super-excellent is being made an excuse for the postponement of a heavy item of military expenditure till such time as the responsibility for the Army Estimates shall rest on other shoulders.

At the same time it is possible that recent progress in the evolution of a satisfactory automatic rifle capable of standing service conditions has been more rapid than is generally known. It will be remembered that Colonel Seely speaking in the House of Commons in July, referred to the new rifle and its defects, and expressed the opinion that the difficulty was not insoluble but would take time to get over, and added that in the meantime facts had come to his knowledge which showed that there might be a considerable further development in the rearmament with small arm weapons. This might mean that in a comparatively short time it would be possible to place in the hands of our soldiers a weapon, as far in advance of continental small arms as our present rifle is behindhand, or it might only be an optimistic view of some slight improvements, used as an excuse for further postponements and has a plea for a discontinuance of questions that were becoming difficult to parry. It is to be hoped that the former is the case, as our so-called new rifle has been so long promised, and so frequently delayed, that it would do little more than bring us up-to-date if issued now, and would certainly be outclassed in the not very distant future. Whilst it is in every way prudent to avoid the risk of having to face the heavy cost of a double re-armament at a short interval, it is also necessary to avoid the imprudence of leaving the Army too long equipped with an out-classed weapon. War has been a very near possibility more than once during the past two years; and he would be a sanguine man who would assert that we shall not be as near, or even nearer, during the next two years. There is too much talk of the peaceful attainment of destinies to make it prudent to rely on obsolescent armament.

RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

The Russian Manœuvres, which have just come to a conclusion, have shown that the lessons of her last war have not been neglected: and that steps have been taken to render the Russian Army more efficient in every respect that it has ever been. The manœuvres, however, did not bear directly on the question of mobilization, and there seems to be ground for thinking that although great improvements are in contemplation the old situation is not yet radically changed, and in a struggle between Germany on the one side and France and Russia on the other, the German General Staff would still stake its hopes upon a sudden attack on France, relying on the Russian Army not being able to put in an appearance on the German eastern frontier for at least three weeks, or a month, from the commencement of mobilization. Something has been said of late of the doubling and trebling of railway lines, and of other increased transport facilities, but a greatdeal of this work has still to be undertaken. During the time of tension with Austria-Hungary during the winter, attention was directed to the deficiency of motor transport, and steps were at once taken to remedy this, but emergency measures are rarely entirely satisfactory and the Russian Army on mobilization would still be to a large extent dependent on the country cart, though as time goes on the substitution of mechanical transport for horse drawn vehicles will be completed. The extent to which the war strength of the Russian Army will be affected by the changes now coming into force cannot be exactly estimated, but competent observers, who put the peace footing at 1,400,000 men are inclined to name 3,500,000 as the greatest possible war strength. That Russia has practically unlimited reserves of trained men capable of creating a much larger army is beyond doubt, but the size of the Army must be limited by the possibility of finding officers, and as matters stand at present, it is doubtful whether officers could be found for an army much exceeding three or three and-a-half millions. The general opinion of those who attended the manœuvres is that the Russian Army has never been in better condition. It is well clothed, well fed, and while the evidence as to the state of its artillery is inconclusive, its musketry training has improved. The lessons of the last war have been taken to heart and a great effort has been made to develop communications the lack of which was so apparent. The organization and working of field telegraphs and telephones has been very greatly improved, and intercommunication between units has arranged for and is insisted upon on manœuvres. Sixten Mounted orderlies are attached to each infantry regiment, and when two regiments are marching in parallel columns each exchanges with the other an officer and six orderlies, whose duty it is to keep his own corps fully informed of the movements of the unit with which he is marching and to send any other information that may be necessary from time to time to ensure co-operation. It is said that this plan answered excellently in practise, eliminating many causes of confusion and facilitating the work of the staff.

MILITARY AIRMEN.

The experiences of the French military airman in Tunis are interesting in themselves and will be more so when it is possible to compare them with the observations of the military aviators in India. The chief peculiarity noticed is the difficulty of flying at low elevations where on account of its rarified nature the air has less buoyancy than in Europe It is intended to meet this difficulty by increasing the motor power, or the size of the blades of the propeller or tractor, or the extent of wing surface, but it has not yet been decided exactly in which of these directions or combinations of the three, the best results will be attained. Experiments are being carried out with a view to obtaining a suitable type of machine to meet the peculiar climatic conditions. On the other hand the rarefaction of the air by reducing resistance admits of a greater being attained by the same machines than they ever succeeded in reaching under ordinary conditions in France, aeroplanes that had never gone over 75 miles an hour before their transfer to the African station, travelling at the rate of over 80 miles an hour. It has been found that the morning hours are best suited for flights as later in the day, the heated air rising produces inequality of buoyancy in th higher attitudes, and also gives rise to cross currents of varying strength and intensity generally speaking, however, at high attitudes the currents of air are more regular than is the case further North.

NAVAL ENGINEERING.

The announcement that 12 lieutenants and 5 senior sub-lieutenants will join the first course for engineering, which begins at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on 1st October marks a crucial period in the history of engineering in the Navy, and confirms the scheme of common entry and subsequent specialisation for Naval Officers which took definite form in 1903. The 7 officers thus proceeding to Greenwich to begin specialist course for engineers will these study mathematics, applied mechanics, chemistry etc. for six months. Greenwich is well fitted for the teaching of these subjects but is obviously unsuitable for imparting knowledge of engineering matters where examples are needed from practical work in construction, manipulation, and repairs. In accordance therefore with the original scheme the short Greenwich course for engineer specialists will be followed by a year of work at Keyham College, with all the advantages of proximity to the Royal Dockyard.

The Royal Naval College, Keyham, which is now being refitted to accommodate the engineer specialists who will arrive there next March, will thus establish a substantial link between past, present, and future engineer officers, and its excellent record in the past for producing efficient officers for H. M's. ships in the past will doubtless be continued in the future under th new conditions. To meet the exigencies of the transitional period, the Admiralty have also to provide instruction in engineering for a certain number of cadets admitted into the Navy direct from public schools. These prospective officers will make their first appearance at Devonport this month, and will be quartered on board H. M's High flyer.

RECRUITING.

The slackness in recruiting which has resulted from the industrial activity of the past year or more and the consequent steady demand for labour in the market has moved the War Office to set forth in the most attractive manner possible the advantages of the Army. The author or authors are to be congratulated a few of the distorted ideas that prevail on military service amongst the working classes in England are corrected the little book will not have been written in vain, but it is likely to do much to bring in the numbers sufficient to relieve the present anxiety on the score of shortage of recruits having produced a very readable, and truthful description of what the life of a soldier really is a subject, on which the British public as a whole are woefully ignorant, and in particular the classes from which the greater proportion of our recruits are enlisted. The old idea of barrack life, and barrack manners and morals dies hard, and unfortunately the wasters are more in evidence than the successes. The man who has taken full advantage of opportunities during his service, and leaves the Army physically the better for the regular life, morally the better for the discipline, educationally the better from the teaching of the regimental schoolmaster, and financially the better for his savings, which provide him with a small amount of capital to start with in civil life, speedily make for himself a position, in which he is known locally as Mr. So and So, and the fact of his connection with the army drops more and more out of mind as the years roll on. True he often keeps up his association with the old regiment, through the medium of the Old Comrades Club, or whatever it was called in his particular corps, and he is always ready to talk of his soldiering days with anyone who is or has been in the service, and is not backward in giving the Army credit for his start in life, but the general public, if they know that he has served at all, are apt to attribute his success to anything but the right cause, and to consider that he gained his position in spite of and not in any way by reason of his having served his country in the Army. On the other hand the never do well and waster trades on his past service, using it whenever he thinks there is a chance of extracting the eleemosenary six pence or shilling, and continuing in civil life exactly the same line of conduct that prevented him from deriving any of the advantages of the army whilst serving. He waster never been a failure any how, but he attributes his non success in life to his service in the army, and it is hardly surprising that the opinions of others should follow the same line, a sanctioned by village tradition. He is a bad advertisement for recruiting: and does more harm than the success of twenty good men can undo. The successful man rises above the class from which he came, whilst the waster, if he does not fall too hopelessly to the bad remains with it, and in it. He and his views are always

(Continued on page 9).

THE BALKAN HOSTILITIES.

SERVIANS DEFEND PRIZREND.

STIFFENING ATTITUDE OF THE PORTE.

GREECE CONFRONTED WITH MORE TROUBLE.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.

According to Servian reports, the Albanian rising is spreading. Prizrend has been surrounded by the Albanians for three days. The Servian garrison is still resisting, but disorders are arising in the town among the Albanian inhabitants.

A telegram from Cetinje states that Montenegrin troops have occupied all strategic points in order to defend the frontier fixed by the Powers. So far there have been no encounters between the Montenegrins and the Albanians, the latter concentrating their efforts against the Servians.—Reuter.

ATTITUDE OF THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.

The Council of Ministers has decided to despatch an emissary this week to Athens with the Porte's counter-proposals to Greece. There is reason to believe that the attitude of the Porte has stiffened partly owing to Turkey's understanding with the Bulgarians; consequently, Greece may be confronted with a serious situation.

The Turco-Bulgarian treaty contains secret clauses referring to cases of the forced marriage of Moslem women, which Bulgaria agrees to consider as not binding. They also provide for the release and restoration of kidnapped children of either sex.—Reuter.

THE RAND TROUBLES.

PROPOSED RETALIATORY STRIKE.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 28.

The Trades Federation met to-day to consider a resolution suggesting that a strike be declared as a protest against the convictions of the strike leaders.

An objection was raised to the presence of an employer of labour in the person of Mrs. Fitzgerald, who was prominent during the strike disturbances. The objection was sustained by a large number of people, and Mrs. Fitzgerald retired. She returned subsequently, however, saying that she had counsel's advice that she could stay.

As she refused to leave, a motion was carried to adjourn the meeting, which practically means that the proposal for a general strike was not carried.—Reuter.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MOVEMENT TO BEGIN AT ONCE

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.

A mass meeting of five hundred Indians, yesterday, passed a resolution to begin a passive resistance movement immediately, unless the Indian demands were granted.

It was also decided to ask for the Imperial Government's help.

Mr. Gandhi declared that the Indian women of Johannesburg had decided to throw in their lot with their imprisoned sisters.—Reuter.

SPANISH TROOPS AMBUSHED.

SHELLED BY THEIR OWN CRUISER.

TANGIER, Sept. 29.

There has been severe fighting between the Spaniards and the Moors at Larache, but no decisive result was attained. Terrible slaughter was done by both sides.

It is reported that the Spaniards fell into an ambush and that many shells from a Spanish cruiser dropped among the Spanish column, the Spanish losses being thereby increased.—Reuter.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN PAINTER.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The death is announced of Sir Alfred East, A. R. A.—Reuter.

[Sir Alfred East, president of the Royal Society of British Artists, was born at Kettering in December 1849. He received his Art education at the Government School of Art Glasgow and at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris—He was a member of orders and artistic societies in France, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Spain and Japan. The following of his works are hung in public galleries:—Returning from Church, Carnegie Art Gallery, Pittsburg, U.S.A.; Evening in the Cotswolds, Hull City Gallery; Autumn in the Ouse Valley, Oldham Municipal Gallery; A Passing Storm, Luxemburg Paris; A Haunt of Ancient Peace, National Gallery of Hungary; The Nane Valley, Permanent Gallery of city of Venice; The Silent Somme and Autumn city of Manchester; Gibraltar from Algeciras, Liverpool; Hayle from Lelant, city of Birmingham; The Golden Valley, city of Leeds; An Idyl of Spring, Preston Gallery; London at Night, Milan National Gallery; The White Corniva, Brussels National Gallery. The Morning Moon, Art Institute, Chicago; Autumn in the Valley of the Seeien, Leicester Municipal Gallery.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 19th inst. left for Bombay at 4 p. m.—Reuter.

NEGROES AMOK.

THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED.

MURDERERS CAPTURED AND LYNCHED.

FAYETTE, (MISSISIPI), Sept. 29.

Two negroes ran amok in the streets here, shooting wildly. They were eventually captured and lynched, and their bodies hanged at the railway station. Altogether thirteen persons were killed, including the Sheriff.—Reuter.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE CECILS.

LORD SELBORNE'S CONDUCT CRITICISED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Correspondence between Lord Selborne and Mr. Lloyd George is published.

It shows that Mr. Lloyd George's letter of the 22nd inst. stating that attempts were made to carry a certain Street Improvement Bill specially favouring the property of Lord Salisbury, then the Premier, followed upon a letter from Lord Selborne requesting the Chancellor to formulate explicitly his criticisms of Lord Selborne's public conduct.

Lord Selborne replied on the 25th. inst, declaring that it is clear that the unnamed relative of Lord Salisbury mentioned in Mr. Lloyd George's letter of the 22nd inst. refers to him and that, as the Chancellor's vagueness appears to be due to his not being sure of the facts, he takes the liberty to acquaint him with them.

Lord Selborne narrates that on his appointment to be Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1895, he offered to resign his position as a director of the P. and O. Co., but that Lord Salisbury declared that that was unnecessary as he was not a Cabinet Minister, and shipping contracts were not negotiated by the Colonial Office. Between 1895 and 1900 only one contract with the P. and O. Co. was made, that was in 1897 a ter public tender. Lord Selborne did not take part in the negotiations, therefore it was not the case that his public duty and private interest had ever conflicted. When he came to the Admiralty in 1900, he resigned his directorship of the P. and O. Co. and sold his shares.

Lord Selborne concludes: "Whether any member of the Government should hold a directorship in a public company is a fair question for discussion, but wholly different from that in respect of which the House of Commons recently accepted your expression of regret."—Reuter.

RECENT BANK FAILURES.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

Protests and requests are coming from outside shareholders, to the Directors of the People's Bank, against meetings being held so early as the 30th instant and October, and desiring a postponement to later dates. The time given to the shareholders has not been sufficient, nor the materials placed before them adequate, to enable them to come to a satisfactsry judgment. The complaint of the local shareholders is that the Civil Courts will reopen after the Long Vacation on October 1, and if the banks go into voluntary liquidation meanwhile, the proceedings in the Court against the Directors will be barred. The general desire is that official liquidators should be appointed by the Court, and that the Government should institute an official enquiry.

A meeting of shareholders and depositors of the People's and Amritsar Banks was held at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, last night under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Mulchand who came from Ajmere. A resolution recommending the reconstruction of the banks was passed There were shareholders from outside present at the meeting. This was followed by a public meeting at the the same place and under the same president at which Lajput Rai appealed for funds for the widows and orphans affected by the bank failures, but as he proceeded to consider the economic situation in the Punjab there was a general confusion created by the partisans and opponents of the two banks, and the president dispersed the meeting.

A telegram from Peshawar states that at a meeting of shareholders and depositors there a resolution was passed that the closing of the two banks would bring about a widespread calamity and that Rai Bahadur Harjimal, banker, be deputed as representative of Peshawar at the shareholders' meetings at Lahore.

A Quetta telegram states that a meeting of shareholders and depositors there resolved that efforts should be made to bring the banks into work ng order and that the necessary sacrifices undergone therefore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I appeal to the kind interest of your readers on behalf of the above Institute. We are about to furnish another large room here, and I should be very grateful indeed for any help, towards this wooden and cane chairs, rugs, small tables, book cases, brackets, pictures, in fact anything that can be spared from your surplus furniture, would be most welcome.

The pleasure that you will give to our fellow countrymen of the Sea, in sharing in the welcome we offer them during their stay in Bombay, will repay you far better than any thanks of mine, deeply grateful though I shall be.

In the name of our sailors I appeal confidently to your generous assistance —Yours, etc.,

G. MURRAY WILSON,
Harbour Chaplain,
Seamen's Institute, Bombay.

IRISH PROBLEM.

FIGHTING SPEECH BY MR. REDMOND.

GATHERING OF MINISTERS IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Redmond's first utterance since Lord Loreburn's letter has caused a fresh dischargo of party artillery. The press on both sides stick to their guns. The Unionists demand a general election and declare that speeches like that of Mr. Redmond are anyway the reverse of helpful in affecting a settlement. The Liberals endorse Mr. Redmond's view that a general election is absolutely unthinkable, as it would mean tearing up the Parliament Act. Nevertheless, the door for a conference is apparently as wide open as ever.

There is much speculation regarding the meeting at Brodrick Castle, but nothing tangible has transpired. It is pointed out that the meeting was arranged long ago for the purpose of discussing Mr. Lloyd George's land campaign, but Lord Loreburn's action has naturally changed the situation.

Mr. Birrell has gone to Balmoral to attend the King.

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

A gathering of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman at Brodrick Castle, the Chief Whip's mansion in Scotland, has become to-day, an imposing Cabinet Council with the arrival of Colonel Seely and Sir Rufus Isaacs. It is said in Liberal quarters that the meeting has no special significance regarding Ireland, but Conservatives affirm that it is beyond the bounds of reason to suggest that the Irish problem will not be discussed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Mr. Redmond in a fighting speech at Cahersiveen, Kerry, said:

"We have won the fight and the Ulsterites know they have lost it. Their arguments have failed throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. I would do anything short of the betrayal of Home Rule to obtain the consent of these men, but we cannot and will not consent to the principle of Home Rule being thrown into the melting-pot after it has twice passed the House of Commons. The ship is at the harbour's mouth—the orders are 'Full steam ahead."—Reuter.

M. POINCARE IN MADRID.

PROBABLE RAPPROCHEMENT WITH SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

French and Spanish papers are making a topic of the visit of M. Poincare to Madrid, this week. They confidently anticipate that a Franco-Spanish rapprochement will result, particularly with a view to co-operation in Morocco. M. Barthou, preceding M. Poincare, arrived at San Sebastian and met with an enthusiastic reception. He opened a French school and delivered a speech full of cordiality towards Spain.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE'S TRIAL.

MORE INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 29.

With regard to the third charge against Mr. Barkat Ali, before the Commission of Enquiry at Ferozepore, the Government Advocate stated that the charge of bribery arose out of three connected cases, heard and disposed of by Mr. Barkat Ali, under Section 325, I. P. C. The affair took place in the village of Chanda Nan during the course of a nautch, each party accusing the other of being drunk. Three complaints were lodged. Mohan Singh and Sohan Singh, brothers, who each had an arm fractured, lodged separate complaints against seven persons of a total of 14 persons, whi st Chanda Singh, who also had an arm fractured, filed a complaint against Mohan Singh, Sohan Singh and four others. A party of 14 persons alleged that they gave a bribe of Rs. 1,500 to Mr. Barkat Ali to obtain release. The records of the three cases their certainly support the allegation. All the 14 persons were acquitted and Sohan Singh was ordered to pay the seven persons accused by him Rs. 30 each as compensation, whilst Mohan Singh was ordered to pay Rs. 40 compensation to each of three out of the seven accused by him. Mohan Singh and Sohan Singh were convicted under Section 323, I. P. C., and fined Rs. 50 each, and their co-accused were acquitted. The Magistrate, in his Judgment concerning all three complaints, found that there was no case against the 14 accused. He pointed out that, of those accused by Mohan Singh three had not been named in the first report and that Sohan Singh had not named a single one of those accused by him in his first report. What is still more important is that he made severe strictures to be found in the records on evidence produced against these 14 persons during the course of recording evidence, yet he actually framed charges against the whole fourteen persons under Section 325 I. P. C., the inference being that he desired to frighten them into giving him a bribe. After the charge was framed, the accused set about collecting money for a bribe and paid the same to him. This story was corroborated by Salabat Singh and Sajjan Singh, Zamindars of Chand Nan, and other witnesses.

It is underteod that Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C. I. E. Commissioner at Peshawar will succeed Colonel Pinhey as resident at Hyderabad in March next.

The death occurred, on Saturday, of Mr. James Mcfarland at the age of 86 years. The deceased enlisted in the 16th Madras Infantry in 1841 and was transferred to the East Indian Regiment in 1859. Having finished his service in the army he entered the Jail Department and subsequently served in the police force. The deceased was for many years an employee of the old Madras Railway Company.

BRIGANDAGE IN PERSIA.

ENCOUNTER WITH GENDARMES.

70 LURS KILLED AND 33 PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran says that seventy Lurs were killed and 33 prisoners taken and three gendarmes killed and two Persian officers severely wounded. This success will doubtless enhance the prestige of the force throughout Persia. A second expedition is being prepared to proceed to Sultanabad.—Reuter.

SUCCESS FOR SWEDISH GENDARMERIE.

TEHERAN, Sept. 28.

Gendarmes under a Swedish officer defeated a large force of Lurs, west of Sultanabad. The Lurs have hitherto been accustomed to make annual raids with impunity into Iark.

Brigands have robbed and stripped a German traveller, named Niedermeyer, in the neighbourhood of Meshed.—Reuter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Major Boileau, 2nd Gurkhas, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Army Headquarters, is granted leave for one year.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieut.-Col. M. R. Hurly, 92nd Punjabis, as Commandant of the 72nd Punjabis in February next.

Capt. Sparling, 67th Rifles, and Lieut. Porter, 6th Cavalry, have been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut. Briscoe, 4th Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Territorial Force.

Lieut.-Col. Chitty, 105th Mahrattas, succeeds as Commandant of that Regiment in February next.

Capt. E. J. Ross, is transferred from the 75th to the 88th Carnatic Infantry.

Capt. Anderson, 33rd Cavalry is appointed to the Army Remount Department.

The following transfers of Royal Engineer Officers are ordered:—Major Marshall from Bangalore to Bannu, as Assistant Commander, Royal Engineers; Capt. Bell, from Mhow to Quetta Division.

The following unattached list of officers have been posted as Engineers —2nd Lieut. A F R Lumly, 68th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. W. Cooper, 53rd Sikhs; 2nd Lieut, R R Ewing, 61st Pioneers; 2nd Lieut. M E Crane, 97th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. A S Reilly, 69th Punjabis; 2nd Lieut. F B Spooner 30th Lancers; 2nd Lieut, J A C May.-Somerville, 11th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. H P Thomas, 126th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. W V MacCalmont, 10th Jats; 2nd Lieut. D A Cameron, V C Corps of Guides; 2nd Lieut. E S Rind, 24 the Punjabis; 2nd B H W Welsh, 16th Cavalry.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

NEED OF X-RAY EXPERT AND RADIUM INSTITUTE.

The annual report of Dr. Masina's Hospital shows that during last year there were 879 admissions, of which 646 were Parsees, 130 Christians, 43 Hindus and 60 Mahomedans.

Dr. Masina continues:—

The Pathological Laboratory and Museum continue in a satisfactory state. The Laboratory is useful not only to the Hospital but also to the public outside. The income of the Hospital from work done at the Laboratory for outsiders in the past four years was as under:—1909, Rs. 55; 1910, Rs. 352; 1911, Rs. 611; and 1912, Rs. 1,047.

I regret to have to say once more that owing chiefly to the want of a full time expert, the success of the X-Ray and Electrical Department of the the Hospital has not kept pace with that of the Pathological Department. It is my intention to secure for the Hospital the services of an expert in this branch and to arrange for the further equipment of this department of the Hospital. I am likewise thinking of having a Radium Institute in connection with the Hospital. All this will entail a great deal of additional expenditure, but I am confident that funds for the purpose will come forth as soon as the importance of these measures is recognized and that the charitably disposed and philanthropic public will stand by me and help me in attaining these objects as they have always done even in the most critical times.

The voluntary contributions to the Current Expenditure Fund amounted in the year under report to Rs. 25,675.

The Endowment Fund amounted to Rs. 1,04,129 in 1912 against Rs. 94,805 in 1911.

There was a rise in the building Fund from Rs. 2,21,453 in 1911 to Rs. 2,85,089 in the year under report.

The most important event of the year was the purchase, for the accommodation of the Hospital, of two extensive properties at Byculla known as Sans Souci. The inaugural ceremony for the removal of the Hospital to its permanent home was performed on May, and the performance of the ceramony was preceded by the gratifying announcement that in response to the appeal for help made in the last report the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., and of the late Bai Motibai Wadia had generously resolved to give a handsome contribution of a lac of rupees to the Building Fund of the Hospital.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

BANKING CONTRACTS DISSOLVED.

STATE LOAN CONDITIONS TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that the bankers of the international consortium announce the dissolution of the three-Power, four-Power and five-Power banking agreements excepting that a section of the five-Power agreement relating to State loans for administrative purposes. The effect of this change is to leave the Governments concerned free to support any applications for concessions in China.—Reuter.

INFLUENCE OF BRITISH CONSUL.

NANKING, Sept. 29.

There is reason to believe that the British Consul was largely responsible for influencing the Japanese to accept the compromise, by which a regiment of Chinese troops presented arms in front of the Japanese Consulate, instead of forcing Changhsuh to apologise at the head of his troops according to Japan's original demands.—Reuter.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

A telegram from Pisa states that the Premier is visiting the King for the latter's signature dissolving Parliament. An election will take place at the end of October.

The King's decree is expected to embody a practically universal suffrage. The electors will be raised from three to eight millions, and will comprise all the illiterates who have served in the army or all males over thirty.—Reuter.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

ROME, September 29.

Some apprehension is felt regarding the Pope's health, which is not satisfactory, although there is no specific malady. It is hoped that, with rest and care, he will be completely restored.—Reuter.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. Alfred Frith and Miss Lucy Greenhill, two popular members of the Bandmann Opera Company, were married quietly on Thursday at the Registrar's residence Calcutta.

The Chitral reliefs should now be nearing the end of their journey, which involves the crossing of the Lowarai pass to Drosh. The moveable column is awaiting the relieved troops on the Dir-Chakdarrah Road.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, will pay a short visit to India this cold weather. He will be accompanied by his wife, and it is understood that they will visit important centres and halt at Delhi for a short while.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" will leave Bombay on April 8th, 1914, and reach Colombo on the 11th with a relief battalion of Indian infantry—the precise regiment is uncertain. The "Hardinge" will start for Bombay on the 14th with the 4th P. A. V. Rajputs.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipality it was decided to present an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer on his public arrival in Lahore on November 8. The Municipality voted a sum of money and empowered the President to appoint a sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The "Poona Mail" points out that the nursing staff at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, is inadequate, and that it is possible to put only two nurses on night duty for the entire main building, in which European men and women are accommodated. It urges that nursing fund should be established and appeals to European residents to do their duty to the hospital.

The plague of green flies, which had mildly threatened for several evenings, descended on Wednesday night upon Calcutta in great force. It did not visit every house in the Southern portion of the town, but the inmates of those that it entered found the invaders a great nuisance. Such a visitation, says the "Statesman," hardly ever comes until immediately before the cold weather, but the most sanguine forecast never predicted the beginning of the cold weather for the end of September. The present invasion points rather to an abnormal close of a highly abnormal rainy season. At the same time a little rain would be welcome if only to banish the green flies.

The death of Mr. J. Manson will be regretted says the "Statesman" by a very wide circle of friends in Calcutta and in other parts of India. Mr. Manson succeeded Sir Treveredyn Wynne as agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway when Sir Treveredyn joined the Railway Board, and for several years he, as the agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Sir William Dring as agent for the East Indian Railway, were the best-known railway men in India. Both are now dead within a year of each other. Mr. Manson was an Aberdonian, with all the shrewdness and efficiency of his race, but with a geniality of disposition entirely his own. Born in 1858 he came out to join the Public Works Department, and after a successful career in that service he resigned it in 1905 to take over the agency of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. This appointment he vacated last year on retiring to England as Managing Director of the railway. Mr. Manson enjoyed great popularity socially, and was most successful as a public speaker. He acted as croupier of the St. Andrew dinner in Calcutta some three or four years ago.

POONA SEASON.

ANNUAL BALL OF W. I. CLUB.

SOME HANDSOME DRESSES WORN BY THE LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

On account of all the heavy rain we have had the horse show which, as I mentioned in my last letter, was to be continued on Monday, had to be again postponed until Tuesday, September 30th, which appears to be the first clear day we have here, every other day this week being filled up with the Polo tournament or races. This year the show is being held on the old polo ground near Queen's gardens. The Hon. Sec. Major Davie thought it would be more convenient as it is so central and so much larger than the Volunteer ground where it was held last year, but, of course, it is necessary to be more careful not to cut up the ground; though up-to-date no damage has been done, the first round of the tournament being played on it last Tuesday, when the ground was playing very well. On Monday evening, there was a small dinner and dance at Government House, but only a few couples danced. People are beginning to feel the effects of the strenuous season we have had this year, and many who were most enthusiastic dancers are contented to sit and look on now. By the way another engagement has just been announced between two very popular members of Poona Society, namely Miss Jephson, Mrs. Scottedge's sister and Captain W. Anderson, 33 Cavalry who is at present on the Staff. Captain Anderson is, of course, very well known in Poona and Bombay, as are all his family. He is the son of Colonel Anderson, late Army Veterinary Corps, who retired in Bombay, and died only a short time ago. The wedding is to take place shortly I hear.

BALL AT THE CLUB.

On Tuesday evening, the sporting members of the Club of Western India held their annual ball in the Club. We were all asked for ten o'clock, and shortly before that streams of carriages could be seen driving in to the fairy like grounds, which were beautifully illuminated for the occasion. The whole of the verandahs were hung with Chinese lanterns and the trees in the grounds were also dotted with pretty coloured lights. Each member was entitled to ask three guests. So every one was received on arrival by their individual host, there being no lady to receive all. Punctually at ten o'clock the band struck up the first extra, the programme consisting of 17 dances and three supper extras. The ball-room was prettily decorated with masses of green foliage fixed against the walls and door ways and on the verandahs were banked huge masses of palms and variegated plants. The 117th Mahratta Band played delightful music outside the ball-room but on the same floor. A most recherche supper was served in the huge billiard-room. The supper is quite a well-known feature of this dance, most of the things coming direct from Home. Rumour has it that there were 40 pheasants, boar's heads and salmon all direct from England last mail, and certainly judging from appearances every one most thoroughly appreciated this elegant menu. Soon after the first dance had struck, Their Excellencies arrived with their Staff. The band played the National Anthem on their approach and they were received on arrival by General Smith, President of the Club, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Sir Richard Lamb and Major Morris, the Secretary. After shaking hands all round Their Excellencies proceeded into the ballroom where Lady Willingdon was immediately besought on all sides for dances. Her Excellency looked very handsome in a heliotrope brocade gown most beautifully made with a good deal of crystal trimming on the bodice. In her hair she wore a small diamond tiara. The State Lancers were danced about the sixth dance, after which Her Excellency with General Smith and the Governor with Mrs. Claude Hill proceeded into the supper room. There were some very handsome dresses in the ball-room. Among them I noticed Mrs. Gamble in a soft pale blue ninon gown with a touch of pale pink across the bodice, and a diamond tiara in her hair. Mrs. Beale wore a very striking gown of white satin with some handsome white lace at the bottom of the skirt. This was partly covered by a black satin tunic and the same contrast of black and white was carried out on the bodice. Mrs. Fawcett from Calcutta looked extremely pretty in a lovely rose du Barri satin gown with pretty crystal trimming on the bodice and a band of black velvet in her hair. Mrs. Davidson also wore a very striking gown of royal blue satin. This was draped with a tunic of ninon of the same colour. Miss Beaumont Nesbitt wore a well made tight fitting gown of white crepe de chine, the bodice being composed almost entirely of soft net. Their Excellencies left soon after supper, having had a long and tiring day.

HUNTING AND POLO.

The Governor was out hunting for over two hours in the morning. He then with Lady Willingdon arrived early at polo which commenced at 3 and left at 5 to present prizes at the sports of the Poona Schools Athletic Association. These sports were held on Tuesday afternoon, these were the final events which were held, the early part of the programme having been gone through last week. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. R. Griffiths, I. E. S., worked very hard for the success of the entertainment, but owing to the plague epidemic in Poona, there was not such a large attendance of the schools as usual. Punctually at 5-15 Their Excellencies arrived, the band of the Dorset Regt. according them musical honours. The finals of the tug of war were in progress when their Excellencies arrived, immediately after which they proceeded to the shamiana and Lady Willingdon distributed the prizes. There were many notable people present, among them being the Hon. Mr. Arthur, Sir Arthur Barrett, the Hon. Mr. C. Hill, and Sir Richard Lamb for part of the time.

GREAT RUN WITH THE P. AND K. HOUNDS.

On Tuesday, a field of about twenty met the Master at Kalas, His Excellency Lord Willingdon being amongst those

(Continued on page 8.)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

GIRL IMMIGRANTS AND MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Sept. 15.

The Cook Ministry propose to establish a Federal Bureau of Agriculture. In previous administrations the question was "in the air" and on the initiative of a private member the subject has been from time to time discussed. But it has been always felt that in the presence of more pressing matters, naturally arising in the earlier years of Federation, the Commonwealth's fatherly interest in internal development might stand over until there was more leisure for its expression. The return of a Liberal Government to power and the inclusion of the proposed bureau in the Ministerial programme revives interest in a question that is of much greater importance to the welfare of the Commonwealth than a casual observer would imagine.

On a merely cursory consideration of the question it might be thought that there is no occasion for the Federal Government to include the advancement of agriculture in the sphere of Commonwealth activity. The field is already occupied by the States, each of which has an Agricultural Department, agricultural schools and colleges, experimental farms, field instructors, lecturers, stock inspectors experts in various branches of cultivation and animal rearing, produce supervisors, and all the paraphernalia of elaborate and costly officialdom. What need is there to do anything more? Is not the beneficent object of making the soil yield its greatest fertility and the encouragement of the highest forms of agriculture a domestic responsibility belonging peculiary to those local governments which control the lands, the rivers and the forests, and are immediately interested in making the most of those resources?

That is true. But it must be remembered that each of these separate organisations acts independently. There is no harmonising of effort or of experimentation on a mutual plan for the benifit of Australia. Each State does what it deems necessary for the settlement of its own problems, instruction of its own farmers, and the general forwarding of its own production. Research work of the utmost value may be done by the agricultural chemists of one State without the results being published beyond those immediately interested; valuable discoveries may be made of equal importance to the whole Commonwealth, but they may not go outside State departmental records. Thus there is scope in the Commonwealth for some form of correlation of conclusions achieved by experimental stations throughout the Commonwealth, for marking progress in agricultural science, for conducting tests, observations, and analyses in the higher branches of agricultural enquiry, and for the dissemination of literature which will materially aid in the establishment here of an agricultural industry equal to that of the United States.

Some special inspiration to land settlement and agricultural productivity is a national urgency of supreme moment. We ought to be primarily an agricultural and pastoral people. In the ratio of our production we have more unoccupied land, more or less suitable for some form of production, than any other country in the world. We have hardly attempted to fill the interior. Most of the population skirts a fringe of the coasts, and the majority of us, instead of turning the land to account, are crowding on top of one another in large cities, avoiding hard work as much as possible by aspiring for Government employment. A little over one acre in 200 of the land of Australia is under cultivation. The rest is either unoccupied or given over to some form of pasture.

DISLOYAL UTTERANCES.

When the Legislative Assembly met at Melbourne on Wednesday the Premier (Mr. Watt) said that he and his colleagues had given consideration to question of privilege raised on Tuesday by Mr. Bayles with reference to utterances recently made by Mr. Webber. He moved: "That this House emphatically condemns the recent disloyal utterances of the hon. member for Abbotsford which, it considers, are inconsistent with the oath of allegiance to His Majesty the King, and declares its unwavering loyalty to the institution of monarchy under which Australia, in common with other parts of the British Empire, is happily governed." They had, he said, read the statements of the hon. gentleman with astonishment and indignation, and personally he felt that if no action was taken with respect to the statement, it might be thought that Parliament was indifferent to the expression of such opinions, and members of the House might become more or less involved in them. It might be urged that the utterances were principally the unimportant vaporrings of an inexperienced young man. To some extent that was so but inexperience, while it might mitigate, could not altogether remove their resentment. Though a young member of the House, the hon. member should clearly understand why the resolution condemned his remarks, and realise that he could not sneer at the cherished institutions of the British people without feeling the full weight of public opprobrium. There was a vital distinction between an ordinary citizen and a member of Parliament who was sworn specially to keep allegiance to our King and the form of Government under which he lived. The Oath of Allegiance was well known to the members who, in taking it, undertook to be faithful to the King and to bear true allegiance to him. He did not suggest that because the gentlemen sitting opposite had one among them who entertained such views that they, or their party, were taken with the same opinions, but he wished members to repudiate the unsound and pernicious utterance, and to express their loyalty towards the King and their faith in their present form of Government.

Mr. Bayles said that it was not right to say of any King that he might be a "Nincompoop." He was sorry to see amongst the Socialistic branch of the Opposition side of the House an indication that their loyalty was not as great as it ought to be. The Empire, it should be remembered, was held together by very thin threads. There was a growing feeling in this country that disloyalty existed amongst the young men of the Socialistic wing. It was well that the Premier had submitted a resolution vindicating their loyalty to the Empire. The motion was carried on the voices.

GIRL IMMIGRANTS AND MARRIAGE.

There seems to be a fairly general impression in the country districts that the Immigration Department is prepared to take upon itself the delicate responsibility of "match-making." Letters have latterly been received by the Department from lone-

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

is young farmers expressing a desire to wed girl immigrants who have been brought out under the departmental wing, and asking to be introduced to eligible girls. Sometimes the communications are couched in the stereotyped style of the matrimonial column, with "domesticated," "refined," etc. underlined, while others are long, laboriously written letters, commencing with a heart melting appeal such as only a soul full of yearning could evolve, and finishing with a prosaic statement of practical prospects, and so forth. The Immigration Department, in the eyes of these sentimental correspondents, evidently appears as a romantic sort of institution conducted on the lines of the approved matrimonial agency, with the Honorary Minister (Mr. Angwin) as the official selector of affinities. The truth, however, is that Mr. Angwin is a matter-of-fact Minister, who becomes very embarrassed over these tender missives, hesitates about allowing the Press to see them, and with official callousness, files them along with copies of the health regulations. In every case the Department has replied with the blunt intimation that it is in no sense a matrimonial agency. "Nevertheless," remarked the Minister, "you can take these letters as showing that a matrimonial demand exists amongst the young farmers of this State for girl immigrants." On September 2 there appeared in the "West Australian" a letter signed "Wayback who stated, amongst other things :—"Is it true that girls are brought from England under inducements which are not fulfilled? Could a case like this occur? An agent, lecturing in an English country town, tells his audience that in the country districts of Western Australia there are about 20 bachelor farmers (a low estimate) to every marriageable girl and that any suitable girl wishing to become the wife of a farmer would therefore soon acquire a home of her own. The girls leave their old homes and old England but what happens when they arrive in Western Australia? Is any attempt made to place them in the country districts? A notice appears in your paper stating that so many domestic will arrive by such a boat, and that anyone wanting a servant must apply, etc. They can accept positions in or near Perth, or they can go to what are described as the country districts, but more correctly the country towns. In or around Perth, it is safe to say, they will never meet a young farmer, and in any of the country towns to which they are sent they have about one chance in twenty." In reply to this letter, the clerk in charge of Immigration (Mr. A. O. Neville), has prepared a minute for the Minister. He states :—"I believe that Mr. Ranford, in his tour through England, used to make some jocular references to the possibility of girl immigrants readily securing husbands, and I am sure that any such references which may be made by our officers in England would be made in the same spirit. As to sending girls to the country districts, time after time I have tried to get them to take work on farms, but without success, as they infinitely prefer to stay in the city or the suburbs. Only when the demand in the metropolitan area has been supplied, will we be able to send girls to the country in any numbers. It is a fact, however, that many of our girls get married within a year or so of their arrival—I should say quite one-half of them. I can show letters received by me at different times from young men willing to marry suitable immigrants, and I have several times been approached personally by individuals asking me to pik them out a wife. Needless to say, I have always replied that the Department is not a matrimonial agency."

METHODISTS AND DANCING.

For some time past certain members of the Northcote Methodist Church Melbourne, have made it a practice to take part in dances at the local mayoral ball and other social gatherings. They include at least one or two local preachers. In the debutantes' sets at the last mayoral ball there were quite a number of young Methodists, both male and female. Some of the older churchmen regarded their dancing brothers and sisters with much perturbation of spirit. The matter reached a climax on Sunday (7th inst) when the pastor, the Rev. John Adams, read the following announcement from the pulpit:—"The question of dancing as a questionable amusement and one which we are grived to say would seriously affect the spiritual life of our church, having come into prominence, the leaders' meeting (which court guards the spiritual interests of the church) has deemed it desirable to make a clear statement of the position of the Methodist Church in respect to the matter, and so prevent misapprehension on the part of our adherents, and misrepresentation and reproach on the part of those outside. It is in accordance with the instructions of the leaders' meeting that I now read the following resolutions." The resolutions referred to contained extracts from the Church rules, warning Methodists against taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus. The most pointed read:—"In view of the great moral and spiritual peril attached to dancing, theatregoing and other questionable amusements, all members and adherents of the Church are strongly advised to abstian entirely from such amusements, and not allow themselves or encourage others in any practices, however alluring or fashionable, which tend to lower the tone of their Christian experience or lessen their influence for good. "The leaders' meeting," it was said in conclusion, "trusts that in the interests of the Church, in the interests of their own souls and in the interests of the souls of others all our members and adherents will henceforth refrain from practising themselves or countenancing in others such amusements." The reading of the announcement awakened much interest. One of the members, to whom it was believed it specially applied, was present, and on Monday he handed in his resignation at the church. This gentleman is regarded as one of the ablest local preachers in the district. At the Town Hall he has the reputation of being one of the most elegant waltzers on the floor and of executing the pas suel in the "Alberts" with a heel so light and in a style so becoming as to make him the envy and the despair of many less accomplished. His public and private life is above reproach, and he holds that the action of the Church authorities is dictated by an old-fashioned Puritanical spirit that cannot be defended in an age of science and rational amusement. He objects strongly to being branded as a heretic. A number of young people are expected to resign their Church membership also.

A.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists, stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

POONA SEASON.

(Continued from page 7.)

present. Moving off down the Alandi Road in the direction of Poona, the long grass on the river bank was first tried back as far as the Asylum, but there was nothing doing. The grass on the edge of the nullah that runs from Kalas to Temple Hill was then drawn. Hounds soon picked up a line which they carried across the Lohogaon road, but lost on the far side; all efforts to recover this line being fruitless, the Master took hounds across the Alandi road to the west and drew the fields and rocky knolls towards the north. Here again hounds picked up a line which they carried at a good pace up to a point half a mile west of Dighi, checking here for a little while they were righted with a forward cast and ran to the western side of the Sisters. Swinging right handed they took us along the north side of the hills, then turning left for a mile towards Alandi. During this portion of the run we viewed the fox we had been hunting for the first time. Running a complete circle a mile north of the Sisters the customer then set his mask for the Eastern Sister but on reaching it he was evidently too done to climb up the hill side, so he skirted round the hill running along the southern slopes round the west side and back again towards Alandi. Here some members of the hunt who were inspecting the point to point course chipped into the hunt. The fox circled round the nullahs to the north of the Sisters for some time being frequently viewed. It was getting very hot and the fox was evidently getting very tired as he constantly lay down amongst the rocks, hounds overrunning him owing to lack of scent. Eventually scent gave out altogether after a hunt of two hours and a quarter during which time we had covered a distance of about sixteen miles.

On Thursday a field of twenty met the Master at the 8th milestone, Bombay road, including Her Excellency Lady Willingdon whom we were all glad to see out again after her recent indisposition. The crops to the right of the road and the gardens close by were first drawn blank. The Master then tried the crops towards the north. Here hounds were soon feathering on a line, opening on it they went off with a burst of music all the more refreshing to hear as we had drawn blank for nearly an hour. Hustling the customer through the crops towards the north they soon ran into view and fairly coursed down their jack, killing him in the open after a short hunt of under ten minutes.

Drawing away from the kill towards the north a fox was soon viewed but hounds could only hold the line with difficulty over the short grass and kept checking. At last scent gave out and hounds were taken back towards the meet. Opposite to the 9th milestone hounds picked up the line of a jack, running into view almost immediately they pulled him down.

A FAST RUN AND ANOTHER FOX

On Sunday we had a fast run of 23 minutes without a check, meeting at the 7th milestone, Bombay Road. The crops were drawn to the east nearly as far as the Nasik Road. Hounds touched a line once or twice but could do little with it. Drawing back again towards the 8th milestone, Bombay Road, a jack was found at the gardens half a mile from the road. Crossing the bottom of the main nullah in the Vale of Fears he took us at a great pace towards Chickli. We had soon left the old Bombay Road behind us. A mile north, of the road he swung right-handed across the grassy slopes to the north of the Vale of Tears, here hounds ran into view but were soon brought to their noses again as the customer took to some thick crops. Pushing him through they forced him to break cover towards the north-west. He now set his mask for the Moshi plantations, crossing the belt of long grass south east of Chickli. Hounds ran into view on reaching the open ground beyond the grass south-west of Moshi village and soon pulled him down in the open in the bed of a nullah. The mask was presented to Captain Meynell. Drawing away from the kill towards Chinchwad a fox was viewed at the north end of the Vale of Tears, he gave us a circling run with many checks for nearly an hour running hounds right out of scent amongst the koopjees two and half miles north of the meet. A lucky view by Mrs. Symonds enabled the Master to right hounds again. Running in a large left-handed ring hounds hunted him at a good pace being hard on his brush as he went to ground in the kopjes where we had previously lost him. With difficulty he was made to leave the earth, only to go to ground again close by. Preparations were being made to bolt him from this earth when he saved trouble by leaving it of his own accord and was soon pulled down, after a hunt of one hour and twenty-five minutes. The brush was presented to Mrs. Symonds, the mask to our hard riding second whip Mr. Peebles and the pads as a memento to Mrs. Sweeny, Miss Couchman, Captain Sweeny and the Honourable J. S. Foljambe.

RACES.

On Wednesday afternoon the second day of the second Meeting was held, and luckily the weather was fine though there were some threatening clouds and thunder in the morning. It seems to have been an unlucky day for the public as very few of the "winners" came home; in fact, betting at all now is a very difficult task as the handicapping is so wonderfully good. No race seems to hold an absolute certainty. There was the usual luncheon on the racecourse before hand. This mode of entertaining seems very popular, especially on a Saturday, and there is always a band in attendance to enliven the proceedings. We have been singularly fortunate in having so few wet days for the races this year, the only hopelessly wet afternoon being the opening day of the first extra meeting and although it rained pretty steadily in the early part of the afternoon on Governor's Cup day it cleared up towards the after part of the afternoon. Besides all the race horses one sees about, Poona is very full just now of polo ponies belonging to the various teams which have entered for the Junior Polo tournament.

On Saturday we had one of the hottest days we have had this season the sun being absolutely merciless. There were many luncheon parties in the Club stand before the races, which started sharp at 2 15. His Excellency the Governor is a keen adherent of the turf and always arrives with his staff in time to witness the first race. On account of the heat there were many cool muslin dresses to be seen. Among those present I noticed Mrs. Nevinson in pale blue eolienne trimmed with cream coloured lace and a pale blue satin hat with pale yellow ostrich feathers; we are glad to see her about again after her long illness. Mrs. Merriman wore a pretty white embroidered dress, much trimmed with lace and a long orange coloured satin sash with ends and a black hat trimmed with orange coloured roses. Mrs. Forbes was in a handsome black satin gown the bodice of black ninon veiling white chiffon and a large biscuit straw hat with a deep cerise flower. Mrs. Kay looked smart in a mouse coloured grey satin gown, the bodice being of ninon of the same colour, and trimmed with coarse white lace, her hat was the same coloured grey straw covered with masses of saxe blue ostrich feathers. Mrs Hunt, wife of Major Hunt, A. V. C. from Ahmednagar, wore a pretty grey satin gown with a tunic of silk lace of the same colour and a black hat trimmed with feathers. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon with Miss Beamont Nesbitt came later on in the afternoon. She looked charming in a narrow black and white striped ninon partly covered by a tunic of pale heliotrope satin and a dark mauve hat trimmed with lighter coloured wings. Miss Nesbitt wore a pretty biscuit coloured embroidered dress. The public seemed on the whole to have a bad day of it. Utopian favourite steeplechase falling at one of the jumps, in fact, there were only two horses to finish as all the rest fell during the races.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

It really seems as if something ought to be done over the beggar nuisance in Poona to safeguard the ordinary wayfarer. This season they appear to have been particularly bad and one wonders where they all come from. East Street outside the shops is a great rendezvous for the halt, maimed and blind, and from the numbers who worry and surround one, I gather their trade must be a very profitable one. If the cases are genuine one cannot help feeling pity for these hapless objects of humanity, but only yesterday, I heard a story of a young coolie boy who went up to an officer, held out what appeared to be a maimed hand, the gentleman in question noticed the lad's arm was particularly plump instead of withered, so he proceeded to investigate the case, which was a complete hoax. The arm and being perfectly sound, the gentleman at once took prompt measures, so I hear, and handed the boy over to the police. Such swindles most certainly ought to be stopped. This I understand took place after the races outside the race course where one is indeed pestered with beggars. Many such deceptions have probably been most successfully carried through and the perpetrator at the end of the day finds himself far richer than if he had worked all day long and earned an honest coolie's wage.

POINT TO POINT RACES.

On Thursday a good number of people went to Dighi in the afternoon to see the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Races. The Master, Captain Tim Lucas, and the whips, Messrs: Wilson and Peebles and Captain Egerton were "at home" to their friends and after a hot and dusty drive of some 10 miles one doubly appreciated their hospitality. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were amongst those present. Whilst the races were going on there was a heavy fall of rain in Poona but luckily we only had a few spots and not sufficient even to necessitate the donning of a mackintosh. It was quite a treat to see a Bookie again and the gentleman who was energitic enough to come so far should have done all right as in the 2nd race the winner "Handy," ridden by Miss Couchman was practically unbacked. The feature of the afternoon's sport was the success of Captain Cobbould-Warren's stable, Captain Cobbould-Warren ridding the winner in three out of the five races and Mrs. Cobbould Warren winning one of the remaining two races. The results you have already had by wire.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament was commenced on Tuesday on the Old Polo Ground, and a large concourse of spectators enjoyed the hospitality of Colonel Pollard and the Officers of the 29th Lancers. The trophy is the handsome Ricardson Cup presented by Lieut-General Sir George Richardson, K. C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., who formerly commanded the Poona Division. The first game was between the 29th Lancers and the Poona Gymkhana, the latter receiving a start of two goals, which, however, they lost in the first few minutes. The Cavalry team were better mounted and showed better combination, Martin at back being very good. The scratch side, who were eventually beaten by nine goals to four, failed to show that individual brilliance, which is the only hope of scratch sides against the combination of regimental teams.

The second game was between the 3rd Sappers and Miners and a scratch side called the Carnations, the brilliance of whose colours was evidently designed to strike terror into the hearts of the opposition. The game resolved itself into an attempt on the part of the Carnations to catch up the large start of four goals, which the Sappers had received from them. The scratch team were all brilliant at times, Wilson catching the eye most. The Sappers confined themselves mainly to defence and were, perhaps, fortunate to emerge victorious by five goals to four.

The last game of the afternoon was between the holders of the Trophy, the 20th Light Cavalry and the 10th Brigade R.F.A., the latter receiving four goals. The Gunners could not make much headway against the combination of the Cavalry, in spite of some good hitting by Cobbould-Warren at back, who rode a remarkably fast chestnut pony.

The second round of the tournament has had to be postponed from day to day owing to the rain. This has had an adverse effect on the number of entries, at least one team being obliged to scratch owing to the expiry of their leave. It has been fixed to take place to-morrow, and we all hope that Jupiter Pluvius will be merciful.

THE HUNT DINNER.

On Friday night the annual Hunt dinner of the members of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds was held at the Gymkhana Club. Covers were laid for between sixty and seventy diners and Mrs. Fawcett, the wife of our Sessions Judge, very kindly undertook the decoration of the tables which she carried out very tastefully in scarlet and white. In front of the Master's chair on a stand was a large brass horn tied up with a scarlet ribbon. The menus were well got up with a hunting scene by Leach, printed on the covers. The guests of the evening were His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the president of the Hunt, Captain Tim Lucas, the Master, Colonel Perkins the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Wilson, Mr. Peebles and Captain Egerton, the whips and Major Wickham, the Secretary of the Gymkhana Club who is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements he made for the occasion. After dinner was over and the health of His Majesty the King Emperor had been drunk Lord Willingdon as President of the Hunt proposed the health of the Master in one of the wittiest speeches ever heard in Poona. He took the opportunity to present him with a silver horn subscribed for by the Members of the Hunt. Needless to say, the toast to which the Master returned thanks in an excellent speech was drunk with tremendous enthusiasm as also was that of the honorary secretary and whips which was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael. Colonel Perkins and Captain Wilson, the first whip, replied, and General Aitken proposed the health of the ladies of the Hunt for whom Captain Egerton, the junior whip, returned thanks. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then proposed the toast of the President of the Hunt and the enthusiastic way in which this toast was received must have shewn His Excellency how extraordinarily popular he is and how greatly his kindliness and geniality are appreciated. This toast elicited another excellent but short speech from Lord Willingdon in reply. Mr. Wilson then gave the toast of the Field Masters. The Hon Mr. Claude Hill and Captain Venn Ellis returned thanks, both of whom were called upon for a speech.

THE PLAGUE.

The daily plague reports of Poona City shew that this epedemic is getting a firm grip again. Such reports as 20 attacks and 16 deaths in the City alone for 24 hours amply prove this. Many of the inhabitants are leaving Poona and living outside in huts or tents.

CRICKET.

The Dorsetshire Regiment played the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment on the Poona Gymkhana Ground on Friday, the Loyal North Lancashire regiment winning easily by 165 runs against 58. For the Dorsets, Sergeants Cox and Drew were the only two members of the team who reached double figures, scoring 12 and 11 respectively. For the North Lancs, Captain Flint put up a useful 55, Pte. Whitaker 31, Major Sanderson 19, Q. M. S. Hedingham 19, Segt. Major McGlynn 18.

JAPANESE AND CHINA.

GENERAL SHIBA STATES THE FACTS.

Major-General Shiba, who has been on a tour of inspection through the disturbed districts in China, arrived at Nagasaki on 22nd ult. by the s. s. "Kasuga Maru." The General, we learn from the "Japan Mail," is credited with stating that it seems to be true that some Japanese, mostly barbers and the like, were among the Southern troops. As they appear to have once been soldiers while at home, they were no doubt bragging that they were Japanese military officers. At least some ten or twelve real officers on either the retired or the reserve list seem to have played the part of local commanders among the South. Consequently the Chinese in the South generally believed and gave out that they had been obtaining powerful assistance from many Japanese military officers. Allured by the rumour, it appears that the North were inclined to take even the commanding officers of the Southern troops for Japanese. One amusing incident was the mistaking of a Japanese for a Chinese. One the 11th ult. at Hankow, Lieutenant Nishimura, who belongs to the Japanese guard, was going to a certain town on private business, but when he reached Hsiachuan Station and was about to go on the platform, he was suddenly attacked by a troop of officers belonging to the North, who took him for a Southern Commander, and it was not until his identity had been clearly established that they released him with an humble apology. The Japanese on the retired or reserve list in China had been warned not to commit themselves to any conduct liable to bring about international trouble. The Japanese soldiers on actual service in China have each their own duties to discharge, and cannot therefore be connected with the Southern troops. The rumour that Japanese military officers were among the Southern troops was first published in the "China Press" on the authority of Vice-President Li Yuan-hung, who seems to have some ill-feeling against Japan, apparently being under the misapprehension that the allegation of his assassination was invented by Japanese. In spite of Chinese complaints as to Japan's interference, the part played by Japan is nothing as compared with the other European Powers, who are each either indirectly or openly playing an active part in the interests of either the North or the South in the direction of Woosung, Shanghai and the Yangtsze Valley districts.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 213000	Rs. 270000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 487000
Or per mile of Ry ...	225	286	4	515
For previous 23 weeks of half year..	3 494786	9719018	119250	1 1473613
Total for 24 weeks. ...	516086	9989018	123250	1527313
Comparison. Total for cor. week.. of previous	3 19263	28 1488	3320	1 479443
Per mile of Ry. do...	204	30	3	507
Total to cor. date do...	498897 8	9045520	151994	1409149 2

Increase to the week ...Rs. 7,557
Do. to date..... „ 11,81,639

The Hon. Colonel A. F. Pinhey has come to Bombay to meet Mrs. Pinhey, arriving from England, and will return to Baramati on Thursday next.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the President requested the members not to indulge in side talks when other members were addressing the chair, because it only tended to prolong the work of the Corporation. He expected members to be courteous to every speaker.

Dr. Moses, according to previous notice of motion, moved the following proposal:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the following extract from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr at the Legislative Council Meeting of the 29th ultimo:—"Experience had shown that the Municipal road side drains constituted a series of most prolific breeding places for mosquitoes and all the time and trouble spent upon the closing up of wells and cisterns, filling in low-lying lands, and generally preventing the formation of stagnant collections of water would be wasted if the Municipal storm-water drains were not properly sealed up as soon as the rains were over"; and he be requested to report as to the necessity and cost of covering up the storm-water drains every year as soon as the rains are over."

Mr. Crerar, the Municipal Commissioner explained that the matter had already engaged his serious attention and measures in the direction had already been adopted. Government and the Health Department were in communication with each other and Rs. 10,000 had been set apart to be expended in carrying out the object.

Dr. Moses, on this, withdrew his proposition and moved the following which also stood in his name:

"That since Section 381 of the Municipal Act has been amended, the Commissioner be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to fill in and, if necessary, to drain off all pools, ditches, ponds, quarry-holes and low-lying places in the city so as to prevent them from forming breeding places of mosquitoes; and he be requested to provide, if necessary, an adequate sum in the next Budget for this purpose."

Speaking on the second proposition Dr. Moses, the Commissioner said it was rather a tall order which was absolutely impracticable to carry out, he was prepared to accept the proposition if it was so amended as to draw his attention to the recently conferred statutory powers for carrying out the object or the mover of the proposition.

The object with which he had brought forward the proposition had been achieved, said Dr. Moses, and withdrew the proposition.

ALLEGED OIL ADULTERATION.

On the motion of Mr. Heralal Dayabhai the following resolution was adopted:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to enquire the extent to which adulteration of sweet oil with a certain mineral oil known as white oil is carried on in Bombay and to report at an early date as to the injurious effects of the said oil on the human constitution and to state what steps he has taken or intends to take to prevent such adulteration."

CONDITIONS OF BOMBAY ROADS.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, according to previous notice moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the present deplorable condition of Municipal roads.

He said that the present condition of Bombay roads, specially that of Frere Road, Haines Road and Kalbadevi was so bad that in comparison they were even inferior to roads of many small villages.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir, who had given notice to move:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether the roads in the city were not in a worse condition than they usually were at this time of the year after the monsoon and that if they were, what special measures he proposed to take to get the roads into proper conditions," said that though this time the roads suffered on account of an exceptionally severe monsoon, he thought they were entitled to a report. He suggested a rider to Mr. Manmohandas' proposal namely that the second part of his (Mr. Kavasji's) motion be added to the original motion.

Mr. Wacha did not think that it was desirable to follow the serious policy of the *Times of India* of barking and carping against the condition of Bombay roads. They were spending now four and a half lakhs of rupees annually after the roads, whilst in previous years they only spent one and a half lakhs. The roads were bad in some cases but they were not altogether so bad as was tried to make out.

Colonel Collie said that for preserving the good condition of their roads would only repeat the suggestions he had made on previous occasions. To prevent the destruction of the roads which was greatly caused by bullocks, the wheels of which played and oscillated on either side on the axle and acted as a wedge, the Corporation should adopt means which were adopted by the Turnpike Road authorities in Scotland by insisting upon wheels fitting the axle and square rimmed tyres. It was their experience in Bombay that bullock carts damaged the roads considerably during the monsoon, because the wheels played loosely on the axle, and therefore Colonel Collie suggested that if some means were devised by the Commissioner in consultation with the Executive Engineer of standardising the wheel and the axle the results would be satisfactory.

On being put to the vote the proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have ordered that officers in the permanent service of Government proceeding to foreign countries for purposes of study or training with the aid of a scholarship from the State or from a fund managed by Government shall count the period occupied by their study or training up to a limit of two years as service eligible for pension. This period though counting for pension will not count as service for leave of any kind.

EN PASSANT.

In Bombay, with its predominancy in the textile industry, questions relating to mill labour are subjects of fairly general interest. The majority of people must recognise that, perhaps, for every three persons, ordinarily met in the neighbourhood of Parel, one is connected with cotton. From certain signs it would appear that the average mill-hand is well off, one of these being inferred by the tendency these operatives have to go on strike on the most shadowy pretext. But any definite proof of prosperity or decadence, is not easily available. Official reports are bald on the interior working of factories generally, while it does not seem to be the business of any other source to give the public any real insight into the real life of the population which makes such a numerical difference, and, to a large extent, adds so great an economical importance to the city of Bombay. The man in the street, therefore, if no one else, more interested in the industry, hails a brief statistical statement, like Mr. G. K. Devdhar's (published in the "Gazette" of Monday last) with some amount of pleasure and instruction. This gentleman, who has the present necessities of co-operation among Native labour at heart, has only been able to take at random an infinitesimal proportion of the operatives, particularly referred to, from which he might deduce his reasons for making a speciality of the necessity of a joining of hands in the scheme. Seventy-five per cent. of the people arranged under his figures are more or less inconveniently in debt, and mulcted therein by an interest that may be in many cases hopeless of redemption within a reasonable time. Such debts can extend over a period of anything up to 30 years. It is understood that about 50 per cent. of these mill employes live right up to their incomes, an estimate that does not (it seems) include a charge on loans. The remainder are of the class who get help from the several members of their family and may be looked upon as being (in their particular degree) opulent. The primary difficulty in introducing a scheme for the amelioration of the large majority of mill-hands which seemingly needs resource in the time of financial difficulty is an intuitive suspicion of everything out of the ordinary beaten track. In some respects it might be due to a natural secretiveness in disposition, or lack of the first ideas of thrift. Any real confidence between themselves, notwithstanding the occasional spurt of apparency in this direction when bodies here and there go out on strike, is decidedly in the abstract, hence co operation of the kind exclusively necessary in the organisation of a measure like this before us would be the hardest obstacle to overcome.

The underlying principles of co-operation, as understood in the present age, would not be easily grasped by the 74 per cent. who are totally without education, and, therefore, lack the facility of sifting a scheme, first hand. Hence the success of any organisation having in view the praiseworthy objects of the present idea must depend on the attractiveness of the propaganda employed. The definite proposals put forward for bringing home to the rank and file of mill labour the advantages of combined efforts to ensure a better state of things among them is comprehensive and a sufficiently influential personality in the proposed Managing Committee on which it is noticed only two of the five will be connected in any way with the industry. Interest of mill-owners should be demonstrated more by willingness to assist the scheme by financial help in the initiatory stage rather than in actual permanent control of interior matters. And happily there is no reason to believe that these authorities would be backward in giving any reasonable support to a scheme which would in the natural order of things give them a less restless type of labour.

The majority of people will agree with the deprecation, expressed in a recent leader in the "Gazette," of the attempt of Mr. Eardley Norton, the eminent counsel of Calcutta, to gloss over the bad behaviour of certain young men in that city while at a public performance, and perhaps also with the suggestion put forward that expulsion from the clubs, which their delinquency has dragged through the mire, should follow. One might enquire of would-be excusers of this type of "hooliganism" how far peace and order could be guaranteed if the theory were generally accepted that young men could with impunity indulge in 'horse play' in public places receiving the mildest of reproaches backed up with the rider that they have not sacrificed, in any degree, the claim to be considered gentlemen,—as a result. Of late a good deal has been said about the degeneration of the present age on the score of manners. The present may be cited as an instance of the utter disregard of the feelings of others by a certain class of young men, a characteristic less in evidence in places of amusement than elsewhere for obvious reasons, yet which is quite prominent enough without tacit encouragement. What occurs within the sanctity of a club, one outside the circle of membership has no concern with. If the code accepts the occasional o'er stepping the border line of moderation as excusable there is nothing to be said beyond. Such transgressors may still, as far as the public is concerned, pose in the outside world as average proper members of society. But when exuberance is carried abroad and culminates in the virtual control of the comfort, money, and civic rights of the play-going section of a town the law should step in with a deterrent resolve and without regard to social position to place repetition, or imitation, beyond the bounds of ordinary possibility.

There are many fewer people to bewail the apprehended loss to the prestige of the English as a sporting nation, because she fails in the field of international professional contests than obtain among those who are quite satisfied that the ordinary resource to sports in schools, and amateur athletic clubs thoroughly vindicate the position the young men and women (for the latter are a factor in these days) as able to hold their own in a general way. If there is any cause for apprehension it is because the mania for professionalism, as opposed to the inclinations of amateurs, has grown with untoward rampancy in almost every line of sport threatening in several ways to compromise the true spirit of game and exercise. Members of the aristocracy who want to bolster up the reputation of their countrymen as suitable material for raising British professional prowess among the nations of the earth might be quite able to run them at their own expense as they do their race horses, yachts, and the like, rather than suggest the passing round of the hat to raise money from the public for a contingency which will not enhance the real worth one iota in the estimation of that heart in the world that stands for the higher motives in life. There is too much of the taint of professionalism in games in the present age. It catches on in all places. It is a suggestion in our immediate midst by the eminent degree of training and high finesse of military teams that give one such excellent expositions of football from time to time, characteristics that, of course, find some redemption in the fact that the athlete is probably the hardest and best soldier for active service. But there are not a few who regard with regret the inevitable fetish that places the hour's pastime of the everyday young man in a discouraging position in every contest of this one form of sport in India, who might in turn cherish a hope that the elements bidding for public support, and predilection should be those more associated with the desire of the young man for the more genuine purposes of exercise—just the laying down of the pen as it were, for the temporary bout in a match where the hances of coming out on the top are fairly even at all times.

One may be inclined to admire the quality of tenacity of purpose in individuals, perhaps even to the extent of awarding to the suffragettes a moiety of respect under this heading, but there are times when the reading becomes tedious, though the assumption of right may still be to the fore. Obviously people in India must, ostensibly at any rate, sympathise with their co-subjects who in another part of the Empire are unable to claim equal rights as citizens when settling down as residents.

We know, of course, the position Australia takes up with regard to the coloured problem, and, similarly, how the United States of America has engineered the subject. Compromise may not be down as a remote probability in both cases. And though one may not be able to claim that the positions are analagous with regard to South Africa the force of adverse opinion where immigration of Indians is concerned was strong at the onset and has increased, as it would appear, in intensity in proportion to the attempts at forcing a position by partisans of the few who have claimed that they should be able to settle down without let or hindrance when and where they like under the Union Government of South Africa. When the British Administration, in a generous, but essentially weak moment handed back the hard-won provinces to the virtual rule of the conquered, a circumstance that sheer luck has influenced to a comparatively successful issue, it may by presumed that the inference obtained that in the interior management of affairs the Government formed would have an exclusively free hand, a contingency that has resulted with a vengeance in a few respects.

One of these was demonstrated in the preponderance of opinion favouring stringent laws regarding the admission of Indians in the Colony, and it may be conjectured that no exterior force or influence will be permitted to interfere with the carrying out of the principles of the Act. The "Gazette," in a recent issue, deprecates passive resistance before the objectionable Act comes in force, but, it would seem is not averse to active opposition when the enactment is in force. It may be the wiser advice to urge Indian settlers to submit to the inevitable or clear out. No Home Government is likely to urge its counsels with any force against huge majority, and protests, even, will in time fizzle out. England having conceded to South Africa the right to govern her affairs in her own way will not annul a statute that has the bulk of the population at its back. The question may be considered one of right, but nevertheless it is equally one of sentiment, and this latter quality is of a type that Dutch blood has no use for.

LE TATILLON.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect,	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Jabis Perfect,
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Perfect,	Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th September.

NOTICES.

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (27-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are opened for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Pertrikion, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (5-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk-Killisse, Sabnesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain language English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (1-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo until further orders (9-8-13).

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON CURRENTS SHOWING INCREASED ACTIVITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

Both monsoon currents are showing a slight increase in activity, and rainfall has occurred in Burma, north-east India, and the south peninsula. Conditions remain unsettled over the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Mysore, and Malabar; fairly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Konkan; local in Bihar, the Madras Deccan and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the Bombay-Deccan and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair and Rangoon, one inch; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, two; Dibrugarh and Shillampore, one; Dinajpur, two; Sambalpur and Ranchi, one and a half; Naya Dumka, three-quarters; Chitradrug and Bangalore, one; Mangalore, two; Masulipatam, three-quarters.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall northwards in the Peninsula.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.
September 29.

Stations.	Last 24 hours.	Total Current Corresp. hours, to date.	Total 1911.	Total 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. c's.
Cumballa Hill.	0·12	65·11	49·1	49·07

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.
24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date of the 29th September.

In. cts.	In. cts.
0 40	70 84

Appended is Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature from midday the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature from midnight during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall from 1st June to date.
Rushire (28th)	93·2	79·0	...	9·09
Jask	92·0	77·0	...	6·00
Muskat (28th)	87·3	80·8	...	9·00
Multan	102·6	64·5	...	10·26
Rawalpindi	94·4	69·6	...	24·44
Lahore	102·4	63·7	...	18·09
Sirsa	101·3	67·0	...	17·84
Ambala	99·5	65·9	...	28·21
Delhi	100·0	70·8	...	18·66
Agra	102·0	74·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri	102·2	71·6	...	10·66
Jhansi	103·1	72·5	...	9·64
Cawnpore	99·1	73·0	...	18·82
Allahabad	101·1	73·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad	105·6	65·8	...	2·91
Karachi	87·0	75·0	...	12·01
Ajmer	99·1	73·7	...	11·16
Jaipur	103·2	69·1	...	12·71
Kotah	102·6	70·6	...	15·62
Shaj	96·0	74·5	...	38·37
Dwarka	86·8	78·2	...	17·35
Veraval	90·1	74·6	...	24·55
Rajkot	94·6	72·5	...	28·55
Bhavnagar Para	100·0	78·2	...	35·95
Surat	97·9	76·6	...	37·46
Ahmedabad	103·1	76·2	...	35·61
Deesa	100·8	72·4	...	28·15
Neemuch	99·6	70·0	...	19·84
Mahow	97·1	69·0	...	30·41
Jubbulpore	96·9	69·0	...	30·33
Nagpur	97·0	69·0	...	22·92
Chotanagabad	95·1	69·2	...	36·31
Khandwa	99·7	71·1	...	33·15
Akola	97·4	69·0	...	26·78
Amraoti	98·3	72·3	...	34·77
Nagpur	96·6	72·8	...	43·25
Chanda	94·0	70·5	...	57·99
Raipur	92·7	73·6	...	50·33
BOMBAY	88·4	77·4	0·02	69·61
Ratnagiri	87·3	76·9	0·13	67·53
Mormugao	84·0	74·7	0·65	83·86
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	93·4	71·1	...	14·29
Ahmednagar	94·6	69·5	...	20·82
Poona	99·0	69·8	...	23·88
Sholapur	97·3	73·1	...	11·07
Bijapur	94·2	72·6	...	11·64
Belgaum	90·3	65·5	0·27	34·47
Aramgabad	93·4	68·0	...	21·30
Hissamabad (Ipdaz)	93·4	71·2	...	36·89
Hyderabad	89·8	71·2	...	14·57
Manmad	85·9	72·1	1·96	36·09
Calicut	83·2	74·0	0·46	70·40
Cochin	82·7	73·2	0·33	69·52
Colombo	84·0	74·5	1·25	14·77
Mangalore	87·2	70·2	0·75	14·21
Bellary	94·0	74·8	...	5·19
Cuddapah	91·5	74·5	0·30	8·25
Madras	89·0	76·5	...	6·15
Bangalore	83·8	66·8	1·07	13·79
Coimbatore	90·9	70·8	...	3·49
Trichinopoly	89·6	74·3	0·02	5·95
Negapatam	88·7	75·2	...	11·04

Bombay Local Rainfalls: J J H = 0·05 (80-91); G T H=0·04 (78·32) St. G H= 0·05 (78·95); C P=0·02 (68·61).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
86	69	0 25	189 95

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29th SEPTEMBER

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Crop estimate equal to last year's. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed being sown. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton ready for picking in some places. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants flowering advantageously. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop prospects improving and making good progress. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi.—Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi; night temperature is slightly below the average in some places.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. The air continues considerably drier. Temperature during day remains much above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in lower Sind while skies are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in west Central India and on the Kathiawar coast. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at most places.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·12" and Mormugao 0·65". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·27" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature during day continues higher than usual at most places.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given fairly general rain on the west coast to the south of Bombay, in Mysore, on the north Madras coast and in the extreme south, the noteworthy falls being 1·96" at Mangalore, 1·07" at Bangalore and 1·25" at Colombo. Moderate or heavy cloud persist in the southern half of the Peninsula and sea is still rough at Colombo. Conditions are favourable for the continuance of thunderstorms on the west coast. Weather appears slightly unsettled to the east of Saipur.

Isolated showers are likely on the Malabar coast, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, on the north Madras coast and in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 29th September, 1913, was 29·974 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

THE NEW TURKISH CONSUL-GENERAL.

A deputation from the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam headed by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, accompanied the Acting Turkish Consul Basri Bey in a steam launch to receive H. E. the new Turkish Counsul General Halil Halid Bey on board the mail steamer "India".

The members of the deputation were Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Miasaheb Alibhoy Hamdani, Mr. Moulvi Fakrul-Mahagagin, Mr. Hafiz Zenal Abedin, Mr. Mahomed Nasaruddin, Mr. Habibur Rahiman, Mr. Inayat Hossain, Ebrahim Adamji Mosalavala, Mr. Munshi Mahomed Siddik, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, who has known His Excellency Halil Halid Bey in connection with the London Mosque Fund and Eastern Question Association introduced each member of the Deputation with whom His Excellency heartily shook hands. Mr. Kaderbhoy then garlanded His Excellency and presented him with a beautiful bouquet and made a neat and short speech stating that His Excellency had already earned an everlasting name in the Islamic world of literature and that he welcomed him not only on behalf of the Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam, but, also on behalf of the Moslems of India. He was quite sure, that this was only the stepping stone in the career of His Excellency, to whom he wished long and prosperous life and every success in the noble work he had undertaken. His Excellency replied in suitable terms, thanking Mr. Kaderbhoy and the members of the depatation. He said that he needed no introduction for Mr. Kaderbhoy, whom he had known, both in London and Paris, as a public man doing good and substantial service for the Mahomedans of India, and also, he had known him as his friend in connection with various other public institutions in London. In conclusion, he wished the Anjuman, every success and hoped to see more of it later on.

His Excellency was brought ashore in a special steam lauch and was accompanied by Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy and the Acting Consul General Basri Bey. Thousands of people at the Apollo Bunder were waiting to receive him and he was received with the greatest cordiality. His Excellency was driven away, accompanied by Mr. Kaderbhoy and Basri Bey, Acting Consul General, in a special motor-car to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where the Moslem elite of Bombay were awaiting him and to each of [illegible] His Excellency was introduced by Mr. [illegible] Kaderbhoy.

THE FALL OF NANKING.

WHOLLY HELD BY LOYALISTS.

The special correspondent of the "N. C. Herald," writing from Yaohwamen on Sept. 2, says Nanking is now completely in the possession of the Government.

On Monday evening General Feng Kuo-chang's troops crossed the river to Hsiakwan. The rebels, finding their retreat likely to be cut off, deserted Lion Hill and filled into the city. The fighting at the South Gate lasted all night. Two hundred rebels are reported to have been killed. The city is now clear of rebels. Hsiakwan, including the Bridge House hotel, has been gutted. The railway is all right, though some slight damage has been done to the buildings.

At the request of Dr. J. E. Macklin, General Chang Hsun sent a detachment of troops to prevent looting. General Chang's troops are occupying the Tutuh's yamen, preparatory to its occupation by General Chang himself.

LOOTING OF THE CITY.

Since the last letter despatched to Shanghai the rebels have evacuated Lion Hill and the City, and the principal feature unfortunately has been looting on the part of the Government troops.

On Monday afternoon the situation was thus: Chang Hsun's men had entered the Taipingmen and occupied the City as far as the Drum Tower. From here to Hsiakwan the rebels were in possession, and they had also Lion Hill, from which point they were shelling the cruisers.

By 6-30 p.m. the situation had changed. General Feng Kuo-chang sent his troops across to Hasiakwan, protested by a heavy shell fire from Pukou, and they were able to land. Lion Hill was now unable to assail them, and the guns all at once were silenced. What had happened was that the small force holding this fortress had deserted upon seeing that their retreat was likely to be cut off by General Feng's men, and had joined their comrades in the City. This finished Lion Hill as a point of resistance to the Government, and drove yet another nail into the already well fastened coffin of rebellious Nanking.

By the time this retreat occurred Lion Hill must have been almost untenable except by a mere handful of men who could find cover. The best rebel guns had been damaged by the shelling from Tiger Hill, and although the resistance had been determined, it was about at its last gasp when the retreat took place.

STREET FIGHTING.

Meanwhile the rebels were still in force in parts of Nanking, but gradually they retreated towards the South Gate. Out of the reputed 15,000 defenders probably a bare 1,000 were left, and these disappeared or were slain during the night.

From nightfall to daylight a tremendous fusillade was maintained in the direction of the South Gate, both with guns and rifles. It was incessant and betokened a fierce engagement but whether there was any determined resistance to the onslaught of the Government troops is the subject of the widest divergence of opinion.

Chang Hsun's men themselves state that 200 of the rebels fell in this engagement, but of the truth of their assertion no confirmation is available. Foreign military experts now on the scene incline to the opinion that the rebels had already fled, leaving but a small number to cover their retreat, and accordingly the casualties were small.

At any rate, daylight saw the City in the hands of the Government troops, all but the Yuhuatai, the fort outside the South Gate. It was generally understood that the rebels had been allowed until noon to get away from it, this seems to have been done, for in the afternoon the Government men announced that they were in possession.

THE CITY STRIPPED BARE.

All day long soldiers have been found passing along with packages on their backs, all containing household effects. Sometimes they have been observed to have commandeered the residents themselves to carry the loot, and without any stretch of imagination it could be believed that a man was compelled to carry his own property at the soldiers' bidding. Perhaps it was not so bad as this, at least let it be hoped not. It was impossible for a civilian, a foreigner at that, to obtain a riksha. All were employed transporting loot, and it could readily be seen that anything and everything of value had been taken.

A casual glance at the loot with a foreign eye showed it to be of no particular value, but, as a resident pointed out, it was of the utmost value to the proprietors—people of that unfortunate shopkeeping class who find it hard enough to make ends meet. While in actual value the loot from one particular shop was not more than a few dollars, the absence of the goods represented to this amount might spell ruin to the unhappy shopkeeper, and hence the mischief.

Not a solitary spot seemed to be left intact. To all gates the loot was rolling, in richshas, slung under bamboos, on the backs of the looters themselves. Few of the residents, happily, were present to see the ruin of their households or shops: it was bad enough to observe the misery of the lower classes who were compelled to work for the looters. Not a street escaped—loot was carried to the gates in every direction.

REBELS ALSO TO BLAME.

It must not be supposed that all this scene of despair and hopelessness had started only when the Government troops arrived. There is little doubt that looting and an equal measure of misery were caused before the passing of the rebels. Take one picture.

A side street running alongside of a pond contained four individuals, a mother and her three infant children, all moaning piteously. At the edge of the pond half a dozen Red Cross workers were engaged, and soon they brought to land a corpse. The widow's story was that two days before the rebels had shot her husband and flung his body in the pond, whence it was now recovered.

Hardly a street could be traversed without a corpse being found, yet all the time the looting went on. No effort seemed to be made to remove the dead, and although few in number for the tremendous area of Nanking they were sufficient to render the place as vile as a shambles.

Children and poor old women, weeping and wailing, were but too common. They were the only class still remaining in the City—the wealthier had mostly fled. As a matter of fact these people have to bear the brunt of the trouble, the men have to carry the loot, the women have their own troubles.

DR. MACKLIN'S REPORT.

Few men know Nanking better than Dr. Macklin, and to him the seriousness of the situation appealed with full effect. He realized at once that looting on such a scale [illegible] more distressing features to report. Woman had been assaulted by the soldiers [illegible] all were had been the rule. [illegible] Macklin [illegible]

promised that there would be neither looting nor massacre, and as looting was taking place Dr. Macklin went to see the General. He journeyed to Yaohwamen by pony, and placed the state of affairs before him. General Chang denied that his men had been engaged in the looting, and he showed the bona fides of his promises by sending a detachment to Nanking. Their orders were to slay all soldiers found looting, and they started out in a business-like manner. With them they had executioners' swords. They were a body of troops with whom it was impossible to trifle, and woe betide the men caught looting. At least that was the genuine impression they conveyed to the spectator.

DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

One part of the City which has been looted is the Tutuh's yamen, where before the end of the week General Chang Hsun hopes to take up his quarters. It is now occupied by the General's troops, but before their arrival the soldiers had ransacked the place and doubtless prior to their advent the rebels had done their work.

An interesting collection of relics was contained in a number of boxes. These were sheets in enormous number of military dollar notes issued in January, 1912. They were printed only on one side, and when completed would have represented doubtless a good million dollars. This spot will require a cleaning up before it is for General Chang's occupation.

Many houses in Nanking are ruined, but Hsiakwan is reported to be an almost total wreck. Buildings have evidently been wantonly burnt, and only the houses on the outskirts have come through the ordeal in safety. Some say that it is doubtful whether Hsiakwan will ever be built anew.

It is believed that it will take another ten days before business can be resumed.

Outwardly parts of Nanking are more peaceful than for some time past, and in certain districts appearances on the surface suggest that the military patrol sent by General Chang Hsun has been effective in putting an end to looting. Unhappily these appearances belie the actual state of affairs and matters are really as bad as ever.

The principal streets were looted on Tuesday, and of course the operations of the soldiers were easily observed, but now, if somewhat less openly, the troops are completing the ruin in the minor thoroughfares.

While all this goes on General Chang remains at Yaohwamen and General Feng Kuo-chang at Pukou, and only officers of subordinate rank are in the City, with perhaps one or two exceptions. For instance General Li, one of Chang Hsun's men, is at the Taipingmen, but the announcements slipped inside the gates of the different Consulates are to the effect that various districts are under the command of captains or officers in charge of 100 men.

This absence of proper control has led many to the conclusion that in spite of all announcements to the contrary the soldiers have been allowed three days' looting. Before now commanders of armies have been known to wait outside fallen cities to allow the men to get about their looting, and while there is no evidence to this effect it is always a possibility, nay a probability, of the situation.

Outside the South Gate, where General Lei's men were quartered, Chang Hsun's 100 soldiers would not operate against the looters, for they probably realized that if the body of troops found them at their work of execution they would have a bad time. On their refusal to deal with a pillager Dr. Macklin, who was present, threatened to report them to General Chang and also interviewed the officer under whose command the man was. His efforts were unavailing. When opportunity offered inside the City, however, the patrol were ready enough to execute those of General Lei's men pointed out to them in the act of carrying off plunder, for report has it that between General Chang's and General Lei's men no love is lost.

At this part of the City Dr. Macklin dispossessed a soldier of his booty and stored it in a branch of the Red Cross, but for a time a critical situation was created. No guard was handy to deal with the man, and he persisted in returning again and again to the house to recover his gains. Had he been supported by a sufficient number of comrades it is possible that the Red Cross would have been no protection to the building, as the man was determined to regain the loot.

The patrol was keen enough on its work except where others of Chang Hsun's army were concerned. The net result of the operations was that looting was carried on perhaps less openly but it proceeded without remission. On certain hands fears were expressed that the work of the patrol might have very evil effects for the future, as bad blood already exists between the different armies, and the slaughter of even a few men will accentuate the differences and perhaps lead to a most serious situation.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

in evidence when the unemployed and unemployable most do congregate, and it is assumed that he is the ordinary result of army service, and not merely one of its failures. So long as public opinion in the classes from which we draw our recruits is forward on the failures of the service, there will continue to be considerable feeling exhibited against any member of the family that hints, at his intention of "going for a soldier." If the War office brochure, which deals with the traditions, the social side, the work and and pay of the Army succeeds in dispelling some of the existing illusions on the subject, it will have done good work, and may influence recruiting for the better. But it would be unwise to expect much in the way of results at present. It is useless for the War Office to expect to counteract, even by so brightly written a booklet as this, the unpatriotic, and anti-militarist doctrines, which are without let or hindrance preached throughout the length and breadth of the country, and disseminated daily by a certain portion of the press. A reference to the recruiting statistics dispels all illusions with regard to the voluntary enlistment that we are told is the proud distinction of our Army. For years the number of enlistments purely for the love of adventure, and desire for the life of a soldier has averaged five per cent., the remaining ninety-five recruits out of every hundred have taken the shilling urged thereto by an empty stomach which they had no prospect of filling by any other means. They were concerned with the present and not with the future. It was the only way they saw of getting rid of the unpleasant premonitory symptoms of starvation. It is distinctly a stretch of verbal exactitude to call such enlistments voluntary and as a stretch of imagination to think that the number would be increased by the perusal of War Office literature however cleverly written or profusely illustrated by photographs. The most that can be expected is a slight increase in the five per cent., that [illegible] because they think they would like the life. If this be effected, and [illegible]

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MEN AND MATTERS.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

In connection with the late Viscount Hayashi's reminiscences and disclosures concerning the negotiation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance an amusing story may be recalled in relation to Japanese diplomacy of an earlier date. Years ago the Emperor of Japan sent an Embassy to France to arrange with the French Government for the opening of certain ports which were to be declared free to the merchants of the Republic. The Japanese Government had consented to throw open three ports to be chosen by France in exchange for three French ones, and the Foreign Minister in Paris, making his selection in conference with the Embassy from Tokio, chose the ports of Yokohama, Yeddo, and Hang-Yan. A few days elapsed, and the Embassy called again on the French Minister to inform him that Japan in turn had selected the three French ports of Havre, Marseilles, and Southampton. There was a titter in the Foreign Office, and the Minister forgot the importance of the business in hand in his merriment. Then he explained to the Japanese Minister that Southampton was in England. "We are perfectly aware of it," replied the Minister, "and Hang-Yan is in Korea." Such a blunder as this would have been impossible for a diplomatist of so exact and scientific a type as the late Viscount.

AN INVESTIGATIVE SCIENTIST.

Sir Oliver Lodge, whose British Association address with its transcendental evangelism attracted so much attention, has attained the distinguished position which he occupies in the scientific world to-day in the face of circumstances by no means favourable. From fourteen to twenty he was engaged in business, and all his early studies were accomplished in his leisure hours. Now he is Principal of the University of Birmingham, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the scientific world. Sir Oliver is at once one of the most practical and one of the most imaginative of latter-day men of science. On the one hand he protests against the dogmas of materialism and looks forward to the time when communications with the unseen world may conceivably be established, even though he shrinks from the assertion (once erroneously ascribed to him) that this has already been accomplished. On the other, he had notions of wireless telegraphy before Marconi has given his name to a sparking-plug, for motor-cars, and has suggested how even a "London Particular" might be dispersed with the aid of electricity.

A FAMILY OF LAWYERS.

Mr. Justice Phillimore is shortly to attend the Conference of the International Law Association at Madrid. It may be doubted whether there is anyone who could make out a better claim on personal and hereditary grounds to take part in such a Conference. His grandfather Joseph was admitted member of the College of Advocates in 1804, and distinguished himself in Parliament by his luminous exposition of International Law. He became Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford in 1809. His eldest son was of the greatest of jurists, and was Reader in Civil Law and Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. His third son, Mr. Gladstone's friend, was President in 1879 of the Association for Reforming and Codifying the Law of Nations and his great work was his Commentary on International Law. His son's qualifications are well known.

THE FITZWILLIAMS.

It is told of one Lord Fitzwilliam that his wife told him that he ought not to leave himself entirely in the hands of his servant and suggested that he should make a tour of the offices in order to see what was going on. Lord Fitzwilliam set out obediently, and walked far through the lower regions without encountering a soul till at last he met a small boy and asked him who he was. "Why," was the answer, "I am the boy who does all the work in this 'ere 'ouse, and who the deuce are you?" The Fitzwilliams, down to and including the present earl and his wife, have always been very popular with their neighbours of all degrees. Though they were among the great Whig families of the eighteenth century who became classed with the "Old Whigs" from their alarm at the excesses of the French Revolution, that event did not quench their ardour for popular causes. The fourth earl was, in fact, dismissed from the Lord-Lieutenancy of the West Riding for taking a prominent part at York in a meeting to protest against the Peterloo Massacre. It reads curiously to-day that his immediate predecessor in that office, no less a person than the Duke of Norfolk, was also dismissed for making a seditious toast.

EARL SONDES' WEDDING.

The month of September is not often chosen for a Society wedding in London; but the marriage of Earl Sandes was an exception to the rule. Lord Sondes, who succeeded to the title in 1907, is the third son of the first earl, and is the first of four brothers to marry. His eldest brother succeeded to the title in 1894, the second brother died a month after his father, and the youngest brother, who is heir-presumptive to the title is still a bachelor. The family seat is Lees Court, near Faversham, which was built by Inigo Jones. Lees Court, by the way was the subject of a celebrated mot long ago, being in the occupation at the time of Mr. Gerald Leigh to whom it had been let by Lord Sondes. Now Mr. Leigh has lent to Earl Sondes the temporary use of his own property for the purposes of his honeymoon. The estate of Lees Court adjoins that of Belmont, the property of Lord Harris, in which connexion it may be recalled that its former occupant, the late earl, Lord Sondes's brother, was also in his day when known as Viscount Throwley, a famous cricketer.

NEW BOOK FROM MR. HARDY.

Novel-readers will have noted with satisfaction the announcement of a new volume of stories by Mr. Thomas Hardy—a volume which will be all the more acceptable inasmuch as it had been supposed that [illegible] in the way of fiction was [illegible] from his pen. It is [illegible] Greenwood (who was [illegible] to act as literary [illegible] the Madding [illegible]

ACTRESS'S STRANGE MISHAP.

Mme. Silvain, the well-known actress of the Comedie-Francaise, was the victim of a peculiar accident at Nimes when playing for a cinematographic representation of "Carmen." Two of the "supers" came to blows, and one of them, seizing an iron hook, inflicted severe gashes on his opponent's face. Mme. Silvain, who was a witness of the encounter, fainted, and as she fell cut her wrist against the sabre carried by one of the dragoons on the stage.

LADY'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

While descending the stone steps leading to the sea wall at Deal Miss Annie Houston, a visitor from Westcliff-on-Sea, fell and broke her right leg and also sprained her left foot. Her cries for help were unheard, and in this pitiable plight she remained on the beach all night, exposed to the bad weather. Fortunately the rising tide failed to reach her. She was found shortly after eight o'clock in the morning, and was removed to Deal Hospital.

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL GUNS.

Austria's newest Dreadnoughts will, it is stated, be equipped with the heaviest guns yet made. They will be nearly 52 feet in length and each will weigh over 70 tons. Ten of these huge guns will be placed in each ship in five double turrets. All guns can be made to fire broadside simultaneously. The new warship is especially designed to meet airship dangers. Extra thick armour plates will cover the deck and special guns will be made for firing against object in the air. All this necessitates a much greater displacement, and it is expected that the new ships will be of 25,000 tons.

FUTURE OF NORFOLK ISLAND.

The Government of Australia has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives providing for the Commonwealth to take over Norfolk Island. Should the Bill be passed it will not come into force until the King has approved it, and a day has been fixed for the proclamation of the taking over of the island. Norfolk Island, with an area of thirteen and a half square miles, lies between New Zealand and New Caledonia. It was formerly a penal settlement, but in 1856 was given to the Pitcairn Islanders.

LEFT ON THE PLATFORM.

While posing for a Press photographer at St. Pancras Station, London, Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia had an unusual experience. Sir George, accompanied by Lady Reid, his daughter, and two sons, was departing for six months' leave to Australia. He was standing by the carriage door of the Tilbury boat express, and amid the excitement and hustle the guard's whistle was not noticed. The train commenced to move out, and Sir George was just saved from falling backward by the station-master. With Lady Reid he was helped into the train, which again started when it was discovered that Miss Reid and her brothers were still on the platform. The train proceeded some distance along the platform before it was stopped a second time, and the travellers got safely on board.

SLIT BAGS OF GOLD.

Evidence is accumulating that some thieves are tampering with the constant supplies of gold which London banks receive from the Continent. Some hundreds of sovereign were missing from several bags of coin recently received from Paris, and more than one bank has suffered loss lately in this way. In the latest case a number of sovereigns had been taken from each bag. Gold in such circumstances is despatched in canvas bags by parcels post, each bag containing about 500 sovereigns. The coins are easily abstracted by making a slit which can readily be joined again. Gold in bags is not accepted for despatch by the postal authorities in England.

NEW MOTOR FIELD CANTEEN.

M. Peugeot, the well-known French motor-car constructor, has devised a motor field canteen for the use of an officers' mess during manœuvres or in war time. The motor-car is fitted up with a portable stove, tables and benches, and contains plate, glass and china for a mess of sixty. There is an ingenious arrangement for carrying wine, white and red, and a contrivance for the supply of hot drinks in cold weather. The car also carries an electric dynamo and portable electric lights. Everything is packed in the smallest possible space, and while the canteen is on the way to the camping ground the cook and his assistant have room inside to prepare the approaching meal.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Arrangements are being made for an expedition to King Edward VII. Land to start in August next year under the command of Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse, F.R.G.S., who was intimately associated with Captain Scott in organising the voyage of the Terra Nova. He is a nephew of the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson. King Edward VII. Land is a tract near the Great Ice Barrier. Captain Scott tried to reach it in 1902 but did not succeed. Amundsen reached the Bay of Whales and anchored there, but so far as is known no Englishman has as yet explored the region which is indicated on the maps by the name of a British Sovereign.

CAPTURE OF A HOTEL "RAT."

A hotel "rat" was captured in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris, after an exciting chase. He had made his way into the cage in an hotel of a young English lady, whose acquaintances on the police [illegible] Marie Smith. Darting past her [illegible] about an hour, he [illegible] from the [illegible] door to the last [illegible]. The manager of [illegible] accommodate him after the chase, [illegible] him, the darting [illegible], and [illegible] on he hailed a taxi-cab [illegible] a visitor of the hotel [illegible] and occupied the [illegible] to Miss [illegible]. He soon [illegible] on [illegible] Rue [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and